

The Outlook

JUNE 29, 1921

THE CENTENARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

THOMAS JEFFERSON combined in his remarkable personality something of the insight of the prophet, the imagination of the artist, and the engineer's passion for constructive detail. With dignity and pomp and noble ceremonial, the University of Virginia, of which he proudly claimed to be the Father, celebrated the Centennial of its foundation in late May and early June. It was an occasion of unusual interest to the educational world in America. Besides alumni (some of whom are pictured elsewhere in this issue) there gathered delegates and representatives from colleges, universities, and learned societies of America and Europe.

There were speeches by President Alderman, President Lowell, Ambassador Jusserand of France, Ambassador Geddes of Great Britain, Mr. John Bassett Moore, and other eminent men. There was a pageant employing the media of the drama, music, and dancing to illustrate the Greek spirit of beauty mixed with strength.

Centennial gifts of \$1,500,000, contributed by alumni and public-spirited citizens of America, to enable the institution to meet the needs of the new age, were announced.

President Alderman, in his Commencement address, set forth the ideals of the University of the future in concrete and vivid fashion, and gave facts concerning the present strength and power of this most distinguished of State universities. While the past was dwelt upon with reverence, befitting those who think that there can be no true continuity in human institutions without such reverence, the master thought of the occasion was the future built upon a great and useful past.

The exercises were largely held in an outdoor amphitheater of unusual distinction and beauty—the gift of Paul Goodloe McIntire, an alumnus of the institution, who has in recent years become its greatest single benefactor. An impressive pilgrimage to Monticello was carried out, where, at the home of the founder, notable addresses were made.

The University of Virginia is one of the American universities of learning which has made for itself a definite spirit and an atmosphere of power, of intense individualism, democratic sympathy, religious freedom, uncompromis-

ing integrity, distinction of standards, austere toil, and devotion to public service. An impressive publication of the occasion was "University of Virginia in the Service of the Republic," containing lists of great names in the institution's history, the whole showing that a great majority of her sons had devoted themselves to the public service of the Nation.

The University of Virginia occupies a strategic place geographically in America. It stands midway between the North and the South. It embodies in its physical form and spiritual essence something of the note of romanticism with its enduring qualities of exaltation of personality, its deep loyalties, and that power of conservatism peculiar to the region out of which it sprang. It has the power to interpret the distinctive sections of American life to each other. In no period of its history has it grown with such dignity, comprehensiveness, and adaptation to modern needs as in the last fifteen years. The whole Nation needs the University of Virginia strong and effective for the service of the Republic.

EDUCATING WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

FOR the first time in this country, a college for women opened its doors to a group of women in industry, for their use during an intensive two months' course of study, when the Summer School for Women Workers in Industry began on June 15 at Bryn Mawr College. Seventy young women between twenty and thirty-five years of age, representing various industrial groups, make up the student body of this unique experiment. For this first session the definition of women workers in industry is, "Women who are working with the tools of their trade and not in a supervisory capacity." The initial group, therefore, does not include teachers, office workers, saleswomen in stores and shops, household workers, or waitresses.

Requirements for admission included ability to read and write English, common school education or its equivalent, and sound health. Membership in a trade union had nothing to do with a candidate's eligibility—in fact, the school definitely announces as its policy that it "shall not be committed to any dogma or theory, but shall conduct its teaching in a broad spirit of impartial inquiry, with absolute freedom of dis-

cussion and academic freedom of teaching."

The courses offered are those that have been requested by the students themselves: English, written and spoken; public speaking; literature; history; economics; government; elementary law; physiology and hygiene; community life; general psychology; appreciation of art; industrial organization and labor movements and problems.

Bryn Mawr alumnae are among the tutors and assistants in the school, and will help in the organization of outdoor sports, which are an important feature in the healthy life of the college student.

In this intermingling of social and athletic activities will come an inevitable exchange of ideas and views which will tend, it is hoped, to a clearer understanding of social problems on both sides. On the one hand is the worker taught by the stern discipline of life itself when economic adversity has dominated over her ambition and success. On the other hand is the woman trained and equipped by the best of modern educational advantages as found in our colleges and universities.

Among the industrial groups represented by the students are weavers, sewing-machine operators, shirt and collar makers, milliners (trimmers), workers on women's and children's garments, hosiery, cordage, electric testers, telephone operators, proof-readers, silk workers, and soap workers. While a large number of students are not members of trade unions, various labor organizations throughout the country, realizing the educational importance of the enterprise, are co-operating by contributing to a scholarship fund which covers the expense of students who might otherwise be prevented from attending the school. An interesting recognition of the broad basis and educational value of the school has come through the donation of a scholarship by the Bank of United States, in New York City, which through its Women's Department has observed the disadvantages under which young girls, and older women too, are placed in handling their financial affairs, from sheer ignorance of business procedure.

THE NEW HEAD OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

IN place of Colonel F. W. Galbraith, whose tragic death in an automobile accident was reported in last week's

issue of The Outlook, the American Legion has chosen as its Commander Major John G. Emery, of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Mr. Emery before the war was a real estate and insurance broker. He attended the second Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, was commissioned a captain of infantry, and was sent to France with the first group of Americans. He served in all the major actions with his regiment in 1918, winning his majority in August of that year. In October, during the Meuse-Argonne drive, he was wounded and invalided home.

The American Legion has before it a task which is not easy of performance. Its leaders must guide it, in accordance with their own publicly expressed ideals, so that it may play an influential and legitimate part in American life without entering upon the tortuous and selfish way of politics. The American Legion has the right to a voice on any public question. But the task of deciding as to the manner and method of making that voice heard requires no mean gift of statesmanship.

A SOCIALIST SETBACK

A MUNICIPAL election has just taken place in Minneapolis. It has more than merely local interest. It is, for all the Western States which have most been affected by Socialism, a sign of the times.

During 1917 and 1918 Minneapolis had a Socialist Mayor, Thomas Van Lear. A man of ability, Secretary of the Minnesota Workingmen's Non-Partisan League, a professional lecturer on radical subjects, he had the active support, during the campaign, of A. C. Townley, head of the North Dakota Non-Partisan League. It is claimed by his opponents that Mayor Van Lear refused to bid God-speed to the departing regiments and also refused to sign the Anti Red Flag Ordinance passed by the City Council. This year he was again a candidate. He was defeated by a majority of over thirteen thousand in favor of his opponent, Colonel George Leach, Republican. During the World War Colonel Leach commanded the First Minnesota Artillery, afterward the 151st United States Field Artillery. The regiment spent 248 days at the front under fire, and the Colonel was never absent from his command. He received the Legion of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross.

The query was put the other day as to whether the other one of the Twin Cities, St. Paul, has had a Socialist Mayor. No. Its city Commission also stands four to three against radicalism. St. Paul, the older settlement, has never



International
JOHN G. EMERY, THE NEW COMMANDER
OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

shown so much radical tendency as has Minneapolis, the larger and more bustling community.

In both cities, while the strictly party Socialists are now comparatively few, the Socialists formerly allied with the Non-Partisan League still stoutly dominate the radical labor movement. Though they claim 12 out of the 26 aldermen in Minneapolis, the Socialist



GEORGE LEACH, NEWLY ELECTED MAYOR
OF MINNEAPOLIS

and the Non-Partisan wave is on the ebb in Minnesota as well as in North Dakota. The fact that so great a city as Minneapolis has given the radical movement such a setback should have its reflex in higher quotations for municipal securities, not only in Minneapolis, but also in other Minnesota cities which have been similarly threatened. The difficulty in marketing North Dakota State bonds shows that many investors are reluctant to put their money in municipal or State securities where there is any fear that city or State governments may be led astray from observance of the laws which govern the financing of any ordinary business.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

THE most important issue in the American Federation of Labor Convention, at Denver, seems, as we write, to be the contest for the presidency of the Federation between Samuel Gompers and John L. Lewis. Mr. Gompers took part in the founding of the Federation in 1881 and has been its President for the last thirty-five years, with the exception of a single year's term. Mr. Lewis is President of the United Mine Workers, the largest union in the country; he is an aggressive figure in labor circles. His candidacy suffers in the estimation of the country at large from the support of the Hearst papers.

Among the important actions taken by the Convention was the defeat of an attempt to commit it to the "one big union" idea and its repudiation of the International Federation of Trade Unions because of its revolutionary activities and war manifestoes. President Gompers's letter some time ago withdrawing from the International Union declined to regard that body as representative of the trade-union sentiment of Europe and declared:

We have faith in the good sense and understanding of the labor movement, with whom we proudly stood side by side in the great war for democracy and human freedom, and we are hopeful that the time is not far distant when the trade-union movements of all the nations of the world may co-operate on a basis of common good will, understanding, and constructive effort.

A discussion of the Irish question brought out from Mr. J. H. Thomas, the British Labor leader, who was a guest of the Convention, the sensible remark: "For one hundred years we in England have been confronted with the problem of Ireland, and if we at home cannot solve that problem, let me ask how do you, three thousand miles away, expect to solve it? . . . British labor has al-

A WORLD OF RESTLESS CARES

(Richard III, I, 4)

CARTOONS SELECTED BY OUTLOOK READERS

Burt in the Knoxville Journal



TURN THE SIGN AROUND FOR A WHILE
From Mrs. Patterson Miller, Russellville, Tenn.

Darling in the New York Tribune



Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune, Inc.
TRYING OUT HIS VOICE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL
GLEE CLUB
From James A. MacArt, East Orange, N. J.

Sykes in the Philadelphia Public Ledger



THE ONE THAT GOT AWAY
From Miss M. S. Bispham, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thomas in the Detroit News



"LOOK HERE, JOHN, WHAT DO YOU SERVE AT THESE
BANQUETS?"



International
ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH BLACK WATCH IN UPPER SILESIA

ways stood and stands now for liberty. We stand for Home Rule in Ireland."

SPORT AND ARGUMENT

WHETHER America won or lost the Anglo-American polo match at Hurlingham will be decided after this issue of *The Outlook* is on the press. The first game, played on June 18, was a clean-cut victory for Captain Milburn's American team and a personal triumph of the leader, who played in rather poor physical condition but inspired the team with the "pep" and dash which, together with the fine performance of the American ponies, put the score at 11 to 4.

Another interesting international contest took place between Americans and Englishmen two days before the polo match. In response to an invitation from Oxford a "team" of three debaters from Bates College, at Lewiston, Maine, crossed the ocean to maintain against Oxford the affirmative as to "the American policy of non-intervention in European affairs." In accordance with the Oxford method, the question was put in the form of a resolution and at the end of the debate the "house" or audience voted on the resolution. This was naturally an expression of opinion as to the merits of the question rather than the ability of the debaters. The vote was against the Americans, but accounts that have reached this country state that the Bates men acquitted themselves with notable credit and vigor.

Bates College has a remarkable record in the debating field. She has won 39 out of 50 debates, and among her defeated opponents have been Cornell, Harvard, Yale, Clark, Queens College

(Kingston, Canada), and other famous institutions.

College debating is excellent as training in mental alertness, forcible speaking, and intellectual grasp; its weakness is that it tends to lawyerlike skill in striving to win a case rather than to statesmanlike conviction of right as against wrong.

GERMAN OB DURACY IN UPPER SILESIA

THE old-time German policy of delay and obstinacy has lately been seen in Upper Silesia. A plan for gradual retirement of both Polish and German irregular forces from territories occupied by them had been laid down by the Allied Commission. The Poles under Korfanty's leadership complied, but General Hoefer refused to act. First he said that he must have orders from the local German civil authorities; then he grandiloquently declared that German military honor forbade German troops to move from ground where German blood had been shed—a ridiculous assertion in view of the vast German retreats of 1918; finally, he evacuated the disputed point at Annaberg, leaving a corporal's guard to protect German honor. But still wherever delay and discussion are possible the Germans are employing dilatory tactics.

Meanwhile ultimate decision as to the disposition or division of Upper Silesia seems no nearer than ever. The Supreme Council is apparently at sea as to the exact principle to be followed. The interests involved are not merely Polish or German, but relate to the security of France and the peace of Europe. Prob-

ably almost every one now regrets that the Paris Conference did not act with decision instead of resolving upon indeterminate self-determination, and thereby casting an apple of discord for strife among nations.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

I WAS walking on a foggy morning across the open country on the western side of a crater-lake known as Lago di Bolsena in Tuscany," so wrote N. S. Shaler in his book entitled "The Neighbor;" "before me I saw at some distance an unclassifiable creature which looked like a cow walking on its hind legs. The first impression made on my mind was one of intense curiosity mingled with a distinct sense of fear—the ancient human and animal dread of all living things that transcend experience. It was some minutes before I came near enough to the thing to find that it was a man clad in a cow's hide, the skin of the hind legs covering his lower limbs, that of the fore legs his arms, while that of the beast's head served him as a cap. The instantaneous change in my state of mind when the human nature of the object became evident was to me a revelation concerning the familiar process of recognizing a fellow of our species."

This experience of the eminent geologist is much like that which some Americans have in encountering an Englishman. Americans are used to foreigners; but when a foreigner speaks and acts so much like one of themselves as an Englishman does, many an American feels a resentment which he does not have in the presence of one who speaks an entirely different language and is obviously an exotic. Professor Shaler was not surprised at seeing a cow, but at seeing one act like a man. The American does not object to the foreigner, but what he does not understand is a foreigner who is much like an American. The Englishman must likewise see in an American a resemblance to a bovine biped.

It may be said, therefore, that the very likeness in language, manners, habits of life, and points of view between Great Britain and America is a cause of friction.

As soon as the American or the Briton becomes sufficiently acquainted with the other, or otherwise sufficiently enlightened, to recognize the nature of this difference in likeness, he no longer finds it the cause of friction, just as Professor Shaler, when he came close enough to the man carrying the cow's hide, lost his sense of dread. It is therefore a mark of ignorance or inex-

perience to allow either superficial differences or superficial likenesses between the two English-speaking nations to endanger their common interests.

Those common interests are not racial. It is true that many Americans trace their ancestry to the British Isles. On the other hand, there are many Americans with no British blood in them who are as much concerned with the common interests of America and Great Britain as any other Americans can be. The common interests of the two countries are not primarily linguistic or literary, though the common language and to some extent the common literature must necessarily serve as a bond of union; but, as has been pointed out, the common language is also a cause of friction, for, by virtue of that common language, each understands the criticism of the other as it understands the criticism of no other nation. The bond of union between the two countries is not historical. There is as much in the history of each to alienate the other as there is to attract.

What serves as the basis of Anglo-American comity is the common ideal, the common faith in the principles of justice and liberty, the common effort for the justification of that faith through the operations of just and free government. In a letter to *The Outlook* which was received too late to be incorporated among the expressions of opinion concerning "The Common Weal of English-speaking Peoples" as recorded elsewhere in this issue, Lady Astor, native of America and Member of the British Parliament, has expressed this common faith in common effort very happily. We are glad of the circumstances that enable us to give her statement on this page.

In order to carry out this common task which of itself will develop comity it is not necessary for either country to yield anything of value. Anglo-American comity will not mean a sacrifice on the part of either nation of any element of sovereignty or national strength. It will not be served by sentimentalism or promoted by arguments for peace and tranquillity at any price. Such comity as is worth cultivating is consistent with the frankest exchange of opinion and utmost honesty of expression, though it certainly will not be injured by the observance on each side of the canons of courtesy. The one certain destroyer of co-operation between Great Britain and America is the violation on either side of the principles which lie at the root of that common faith. It is not criticism that is going to injure Anglo-American relations, but the things which may make criticism just and true. Whatever in each country pro-

LADY ASTOR'S MESSAGE TO THE READERS OF THE OUTLOOK

I BELIEVE firmly in the vital necessity for the closest intercourse and co-operation between the English-speaking peoples. It is essential to the progress of the world out of its present discontent, poverty, and discord. All human advance comes from moral and spiritual growth, and, in my opinion, the movement for moral and spiritual reform is more active among the English-speaking peoples than among any others, though it is apparent there too. In the late war the attitude of the English-speaking peoples was fundamentally the same. Despite all subsequent disagreements about the League of Nations, I believe their attitude towards war and the need of international co-operation to substitute a process of reason and justice for recourse to arms, is even now substantially the same, and will ere long show itself in some practical form. The United States have taken the lead, closely followed by Canada, in endeavoring to free mankind from the curse of alcoholism. Great Britain, following the lead of Australia and New Zealand, took the lead in giving the suffrage to women. And

the record of South Africa in overcoming the racialism and separatism which is still devastating other peoples is only manifesting the spirit which made possible the two greatest political unions in the world—the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations. There are many other fields—especially in the sphere of social reforms—in which the progressive spirit is creative and triumphant among the English-speaking peoples. The closer the association and the more active the co-operation between the English-speaking peoples, the better for themselves and the better for the world. There is, in particular, no region in which this association and co-operation is more urgently needed than in helping the backward peoples of the globe in education, social science, business enterprise, and government. Unless the progressive peoples look after them they will fall victims to the sinister autocratic and anarchic agencies now seeking to devour them and against which they are quite unable to defend themselves.

notes within that country both justice and freedom will promote that equal partnership between the two countries on which the future welfare of the world largely depends.

NEW OCCASIONS

THESE literary critics are so unfair, and so unkind sometimes," the Young-Old Philosopher was saying.

"All criticism is bound to seem, if not to be, unfair once in a while," we replied. "It depends upon one's point of view. We frequently disagree with our critics; but so does every one. Had you something in particular on your mind?"

"Yes, indeed," he said. "It is this: The other day I read a review of the book of a very well known poet—a man who did much excellent work of an idealistic kind in his youth. His ballads, the world has always maintained, are extremely fine. He is acknowledged to be a master of a certain form of verse; and his cadences have flowed over many a golden page in the past, and have brought him well-deserved fame. He has sung beautifully of nature, and he has added his charming share to the harvest of English song. I have always delighted in his graceful, vivid—yes, and sometimes inspired—poetry. He had imagination and human sympathy; but when the war came I noticed that he was almost silent. Once in a long while something would come from his pen, but he was really shocked into quiet by the terrible events of the

world. Those who had smiled at him because they contended that heretofore he had always written too much—as if one can write too much if the output is good!—were the first to attack him for his brief poetical vacation. You see, you cannot please everybody, and there is little use in trying. Then, later, he poured out some songs in sharp criticism of the attitude of certain stay-at-homes when democracy and the world seemed going down in chaos. They were poems of an exceeding bitterness, and evidently they came from a full heart, from a spirit that was torn and tormented and agonized by the dilettante note which ran through our so-called civilization—among the unthinking rich, in particular. He became almost vitriolic in his condemnation; just as Kipling and William Watson did during the Boer War. Personally, I found these poems of his infinitely more interesting than his former tinkling, much as I had admired some of his earlier work; and I wrote and told him so—asked him, begged him, even implored him, to continue to speak out his mind in lyrical language whenever he felt the occasion justified his strong and iron utterance. He did so. Not at my urging, you may be sure; but merely because he had the courage to become a critic of life as well as a dreamer of dreams.

"Well, the other day he gathered together these later songs of his, and I wish you could have read the biting and jibing criticisms that have come under my eye! They have lashed him to the mast, as the common phrase runs; they

have scolded him, and told him to get back to the swashbuckling period of his youth, and not attempt to redeem the earth. They have loudly called him a bit of a fool for trying to become a politician in rhyme, forgetting that irony is one of literature's greatest weapons. They have dressed him down, called his utterances feeble and futile and tawdry, with no relation to true poetry, made fun of what they term his cheapness. They have failed completely, in other words, to see that this poet could do nothing else than speak as he felt. They would have him, in the face of a world war, continue to moon about the moon; they would put him under a glass case and command him to be calm when his gentle and manly heart was torn by the conditions of the hour in which he lived. They do not realize that to-day a poet is not merely a poet; he is a man of action, a man furiously interested in what goes on about him; and he can no more chirp the same old songs of running brooks and daffodils when the world seems racing to destruction than a doctor could remain at home during an epidemic.

"New occasions teach new duties,
Time makes ancient good uncouth,

sang Lowell; and no truer words were ever said. Poets nowadays do not look like the world's conception of makers of rhyme. They are normal, full-blooded, but sensitive men, and they cut their hair and refuse to wear flowing bow ties. Pose has disappeared. There is no need of dandyism in these rushing and thrilling days. But there is great need of something else: men who can stand aloof from life, and yet be a part of it; who can analyze, suggest, criticise, and blame, yet forgive too when that is necessary and logical. If, through the nobility of his art, a poet can help to cleanse and reform a passionate world gone wrong, then he is rendering a double service to mankind; and he need not, after all, fear any group of grasshopper critics."

WHY IS THE BIG STORY?

ONE does not have to be either a prophet or a son of a prophet to predict that there will be but one outstanding piece of news in the morning papers of July 3. The "big story" on that day will not relate to the Silesian question, it will not relate to the League of Nations, nor to any doings of statesmen. We feel safe in adding that it will have little or nothing to do with the publication of a new volume of poetry. The "big story" of July 3 will be eagerly perused by stalwart adherents of The Outlook, by those whose weekly diet is composed chiefly of the editorials in the "New Republic" or the "Weekly Review," and by devoted readers of the "Atlantic Monthly." Ministers will soothe consciences disturbed by their interest in this story by persuading themselves that they are looking for material for sermons upon the evils of this day and generation. Gentle ladies will inquire of each other, "Did you see about that disgusting affair in Jersey City?" But they will read the story of it nevertheless. And there will be thousands of others who will turn to the "big story" frankly, joyously, and unashamed, for the sufficient reason that they wish to see who knocked whose block off.

Do we need to explain further that we are referring to prospective accounts of the affair between one Jack Dempsey and Monsieur Georges Carpentier of France? There is probably little more need to make such an explanation than there is to dilate upon the fact that a prize-fight for the championship of the world is surrounded by an atmosphere which makes for neither clean sport nor social benefit. Such a fight is a Mecca of gamblers and an open invitation to the spirit of corruption and brutality. The insanely large reward for eminence in the ring (a reward no less disproportionate than that which the world gives to certain unsocial forms of finan-

cial achievement), the army of parasites and lily-livered spectators who stand ready to hoot at fighters whose poorest effort they would be afraid to imitate—these are features the existence of which intelligent people will grant without argument.

It is perhaps less generally recognized that these are features which do not wholly account for the almost universal interest in such an affair. The race is interested, and rightly interested, in physical achievement. It is interested, and rightly interested, in physical achievements which imply a superlative co-ordination of brain and brawn. It is interested in courage, it is interested in those who attain to the highest rank in their profession, no matter what that profession may be. The Dempsey-Carpentier fight contains all these perfectly normal and wholesome elements. In addition, it is a contest between national champions, selected by individual achievement, even if not, so far as the American contestant is concerned, by popular assent. It has also, in the case of the French champion, in addition to individual achievement, the romantic element which springs from a picturesque personality and a career made honorable by something more than the power to deliver physical blows.

These are things to be remembered when your eye falls upon the page-wide headlines of July 3.

The fact that Mr. and Mrs. Richman, Poorman, Beggarman, Thief, Doctor, Lawyer, Merchant, Chief, will turn to the news of the outcome of the fight in Jersey City with avidity need not be taken as a sign of the total depravity of the human race. Let this fact rather be used to encourage such elements of honesty and fair play as still remain in the world of commercialized pugilism, and to stimulate the search for a method by which gambling, yellowness within and without the ring, and the lure of delirious rewards shall at least be minimized. It will not be an easy task.

HORSES AND ASSES

A POLL OF THE PRESS ON ADMIRAL SIMS'S SPEECH

IN addressing the English Speaking Union at a recent luncheon in London, Admiral Sims was reported as saying:

There are many in our country who, technically, are Americans, some of them naturalized and some born there, but none of them Americans at all.

They are American when they want money, but Sinn Feiners when on the platform. . . .

They are like zebras, either black

horses with white stripes or white horses with black stripes. But we know they are not horses—they are asses. Each of these asses has a vote, and there are lots of them.

The "zebras" to which Admiral Sims referred, the New York "Tribune" points out, "were not the Irish collectively, nor the so-called Irish-Americans collectively. His knowledge of a vast number who have gallantly served side by side with him forbids such a thought.

He assailed only the radical Sinn Feiners." His statement, however, was received in three ways and by three sets of Americans.

I

The first set is made up of the extreme radical Americans of Irish descent and the few Americans of other descent who sympathize with them and who are, in general, anti-British. They were indignant, expressing themselves

in the lurid language of the Sioux Falls "Press," for instance. That South Dakota paper says:

Sims is so much pro-English that he is always saying something, trying to please the British Empire. Sims has a right to please England and praise her, but he should renounce his American citizenship so as not to embarrass others by the position he takes. It is to be hoped that Denby will call Sims home and that Congress will strip him of his position. Then if he desires to coddle and be coddled by the English he will be at liberty to do so without embarrassing any one by his milk-and-watery Americanism.

Other extremists were merely contemptuous or sinister, expressing themselves as does Mr. Arthur Brisbane in Mr. Hearst's New York "American:"

Too much fuss has been made about Admiral Sims's talk, to judge by the Admiral's face, which, in its feeble innocence, reminds you of a baby flying squirrel that you may catch in the hollow of an old apple tree. How much that gallant Admiral hates the Irish or loves the English ought not to be important to any Irishman.

But it might be important to the English to have as dear, intimate friend an American official who is head of the War College, and able to give complete information concerning American ships and ship-building and war planning. That might be worth looking into.

II

The second set of people is a very much larger set, namely, the somewhat cut-and-dried Americans of praiseworthy principles, whose sentiments find voice in such respected journals as the Baltimore "Sun," the Philadelphia "Record," the St. Paul "Pioneer Press," and the "Oregonian" of Portland, Oregon. The Baltimore "Sun" says:

A naval or a military officer of the United States is bound . . . to be as careful that he talks straight as that he shoots straight.

The question of propriety in the utterances of such officers must be determined by the fact that the Army and Navy are the National police force. They represent the whole Nation more nearly than any of its elective officials. They are not supposed to represent parties, factions, or classes. They are educated and trained at the expense of all for the National defense. They are not diplomats, statesmen, or propagandists. They are the strong arm of the Nation, designed to execute orders, not to give them; to carry out the National will, not to form it or to dictate it. Any suspicion of politics, National or international, in the military or naval service is bound to weaken confidence in these arms of defense.

The Philadelphia paper concedes that "Admiral Sims is a good man, but he talks too much—a grievous fault in an army or a naval officer. Fortunately there are few similar transgressions in the military service of Uncle Sam." The St. Paul paper declares that "it makes no difference what the Admiral



(C) Keystone

ADMIRAL SIMS AT THE LUNCHEON OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION, LONDON, WHERE HE MADE THE SPEECH THAT OCCASIONED HIS RECALL

Left to right, in foreground: Admiral Sims, Lord Desborough, Admiral Beatty

said, nor even whether his criticism was just or unjust. When he talked about the matter in England in any way, he blundered." More acid still is the Oregon paper. It asserts that Admiral Sims "grossly violated, not only the proprieties, but unquestionably transgressed a rule of the Navy, prohibiting discussion of international relations by an admiral or any other officer. . . . He has gravely offended, and he should be dealt with sternly."

On reading the report of the Sims statement Senator McCormick, of Illinois, complained to Secretary of the Navy Denby, finding it "disgusting" and "reprehensible." Mr. Denby was publicly "amazed" at the statements. Thereupon the Chicago "Evening Post" remarked:

Doubtless Sims will get what is coming to him. . . . The Admiral cannot reply in his own defense that Senator McCormick sinned the same sin in voting for the meddlesome Irish resolution in the Senate. . . . Sims cannot get McCormick disciplined, while McCormick can come pretty near doing it to Sims.

He did. Secretary Denby despatched peremptory orders to the Admiral, first to cable immediately whether he was correctly quoted, and, second, to return immediately to the United States. The Admiral was already booked to sail in three days.

III

The third set of people is represented by the New York "Herald." Of the second Denby order it remarks:

If Mr. Denby had despatched that peremptory order to a callow lieutenant having as yet to his credit no great achievement, and this young lieutenant was already booked to sail in three days, the Secretary of the Navy would still have committed an offense against good taste and fair dealing. . . . But to have done such a thing to a man like Admiral Sims is unthinkable and unpardonable.

To make the matter worse, it is a fact that there was no boat sailing on which Admiral Sims could have sailed at an earlier date than the boat on which he was already booked to come, and this the Secretary of the Navy knew full well or should have known full well.

The Admiral "has said it all before," as the Grand Rapids "News" affirms. It says:

What he said in his London address is not new. . . . No American knows more than does Admiral Sims about Irish sentiment and sympathy during the war. He was in command of the American Navy in European waters during the days when we took part in the war. He was stationed for months in Ireland. In his book on the war he has told about the insults our sailors and marines were subjected to by certain portions of the Irish people. . . . Admiral Sims had the hardihood to hit these blatant browbeaters, the courage which few of our men in public life have.

The New York "Times" declares there must be "something more than 100,000,000 Americans who, while many of them must disapprove the indiscretion of Admiral Sims in choosing such a subject for discourse on a foreign soil, nevertheless openly, heartily, and emphatically approve his sentiments." Writing in the same journal, Mr. Wallace Irwin, Mr. George Barr McCutcheon, and Mr. Julian Street say:

Sims's speech was undoubtedly an indiscretion. So are most brave and true words. He isn't afraid of the Irish and he isn't afraid of his job. His are not the sort of words that can be swallowed with a mealy-mouthed apology.

He may be forced to retire—which will mean that he must face old age without a pension. In such an exigency we are for starting a fund and seeing to it that Admiral Sims is not punished for his work in promoting good feeling between the two great English-speaking nations of the earth.

A SUGGESTION AS TO A POSSIBLE POLICY IN RELATION TO THE TREATIES OF PEACE AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

BY ROBERT LANSING

IT is necessary, in the consideration of a possible policy for the United States in relation to the Treaties of Peace of 1919 and the League of Nations created by those Treaties, to recognize certain facts which affect the problem and which must be taken into account in attempting to present suggestions which are of practical value in formulating a policy.

These facts are as follows:

1. The Treaties of Peace are now in force and the League of Nations has been organized and is, to an extent at least, functioning under the provisions of the Covenant.

2. The American people showed by the election of 1920 that they were opposed to the United States becoming a member of the League of Nations as formed and empowered by the Covenant, and that they were also opposed to the acceptance of certain of the terms of peace.

3. The enforcement of the terms of peace on the Central Powers is an obligation which is an unavoidable consequence of the war, and it cannot from the point of view of wisdom or honor be avoided by those nations which took part in the conflict and possess the united strength to compel obedience.

4. The public opinion of the world is strongly in favor of some form of international association for the purpose of removing as far as possible causes of war and preserving peace between nations.

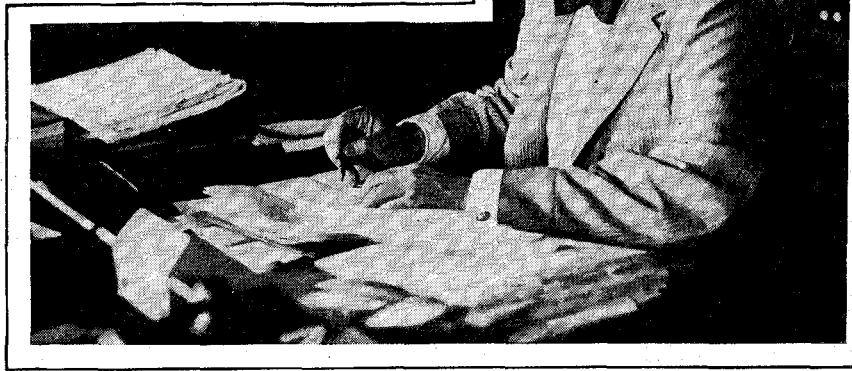
IT is certain that unless the Covenant is amended the United States will not become a member of the League of Nations as now constituted.

It is equally certain that the nations now members of the League are strongly desirous that the United States should become a member; and it is fair to presume that, while they will not be willing to abandon, they will be willing to modify, the form and functions of the League by amending the Covenant in certain particulars.

It is evident, therefore, that a practical policy might be based on a formula which will provide for the acceptance of the terms of peace and their enforcement, and for the continuance of the League of Nations under a Covenant so modified as to overcome the principal objections of the United States.

Can a formula be found which will include these factors?

A practical method of approach in answering this query is to determine what the United States would do if it did not have to reckon with the fact



(C) International

ROBERT LANSING, FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE AND MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN COMMISSION TO NEGOTIATE PEACE

that the Treaties are in force and the League of Nations is in being, and with the unavoidable conclusion that the members of the League will be unwilling to destroy its present form or organization and entirely abandon its functions. Having determined this, it will be possible to see how far it is feasible for the United States to go in responding to the wishes of the nations which are parties to the Covenant without surrendering the principles on which it must insist in order to comply with the known will of the American people and with America's traditional policies.

In order to determine the effect of the provisions of the Treaties of Peace on the principles as well as on those ideas which seem to be wise and possible of acceptance by the Government of the United States, it is well to consider the subject in a general way rather than in detail. This consideration should make clear the problem to be solved and furnish a basis for the formulation of a possible policy of adjustment of the differences between this country and the nations which are now participants in the activities of the League. In accordance with this purpose the following comments are made:

THERE are two forms of international agency which the victorious nations as a result of the Great War can hardly avoid creating: *First*, an agency to enforce the terms of peace; and, *second*, a general organization of nations for the removal as far as possible of causes of war and for the preservation of international peace. The first is an obvious necessity; the second is demanded by the public opinion of the world, including American public opinion.

The Treaties of Peace of 1919 confided to one agency, the League of Nations, powers for carrying out these two ob-

jects, although they are essentially different in nature. The enforcement of the terms of peace manifestly requires an agency possessing the physical might to compel obedience. Its powers should cease with full compliance with the terms. The removal of the causes of war and the preservation of peace, in my judgment, ought to be by pacific means if the results are to be permanent, since coercion almost invariably arouses discontent, resentment, and a spirit of retaliation.

The confiding of the enforcement of a part of the terms of peace to the League of Nations, though many of the terms were under the Treaties to be enforced by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, compelled the recognition of the possession of superior physical might by certain nations, and this recognition is shown by the creation of the Council of the League, which is to be controlled in fact by the Five Principal Powers. The consequence was that the principle of the equality of nations, elemental to a permanent organization devoted to the pacific removal of causes of war, was subordinated to the principle that the possessors of superior force had the right to determine international action, a principle essential to treaty enforcement, but not essential to peaceful settlements.

The qualities of universality and permanency, which the League of Nations ought to have, were thus seriously impaired by clothing it or its Council with authority to enforce certain provisions of the treaties, especially as no provision is made in the Covenant for extinguishing the right to employ force after the terms of peace have been fully complied with and the need of coercion no longer exists.

Under present international conditions there should be, in my opinion, two distinct agencies, each functioning

within its own independent sphere. One of these agencies should be for the enforcement of all of the terms of peace and based on the possession of physical might by the nations composing the agency. The other should be for the removal by peaceful and not coercive methods of the causes of war and based on the equality of nations. I will later develop these views more fully. It is my only purpose at the outset to state certain propositions in order that the reader may more readily follow the line of thought presented.

The logical and practical agency for all treaty enforcement, and not merely for the enforcement of certain of the terms of peace as it now is, is under the Treaties the existing Supreme Council, consisting of the Five Principal Powers, namely, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan.

The agency for the prevention of future wars may be the League of Nations, or rather the Assembly of the League, for the Council of the League without the conventional right to direct the use of force has no logical reason for existence in its present form, though expediency may require its continuance if the present structure of the League is preserved.

A PRACTICAL course of action to bring about this readjustment under present conditions would be the following:

1. The separation of the Covenant of the League of Nations from the terms of peace and its treatment as an agreement independent and distinct from the Treaties of Peace.
2. The elimination from the terms of peace by amendment or reservation of all objectionable articles, such as those relating to Shantung, to labor, etc.
3. The amendment of the terms of peace by inserting, in place of "the League of Nations," "the Principal Allied and Associated Powers" or "the Supreme Council" or, in some cases, "an International Commission."
4. The ratification of the Treaties of Peace in amended form or with reservations.

In regard to the Covenant, it might be amended by eliminating all provisions

conferring on it, directly or by implication, any executive, legislative, or judicial powers, such as are included in the articles dealing with guaranties, with mandates, with sanctions, and with other subjects which impose on the members moral as well as legal obligations. A further amendment, in accordance with this idea, would be to abolish the present Council of the League and confide all the functions and activities of the Council to the Assembly as now constituted in so far as such functions do not require the exercise of coercive power of any sort.

By adopting this suggested method of readjustment the chief defect of the Treaties caused by delegating to one agency two classes of functions which logically belong to two independent agencies would be cured.

THE advisability of preserving generally the actual terms of peace imposed on the Central Powers, with certain modifications, has never been seriously questioned. In fact, every plan proposed looking toward the restoration of a state of peace is based on the preservation of those terms in so far as American interests are affected. A necessary consequence of accepting the terms is that there shall be an international agency for their enforcement. That agency is logically the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, represented by the Supreme Council, as I have already pointed out, since they possess the physical might to compel compliance with the terms.

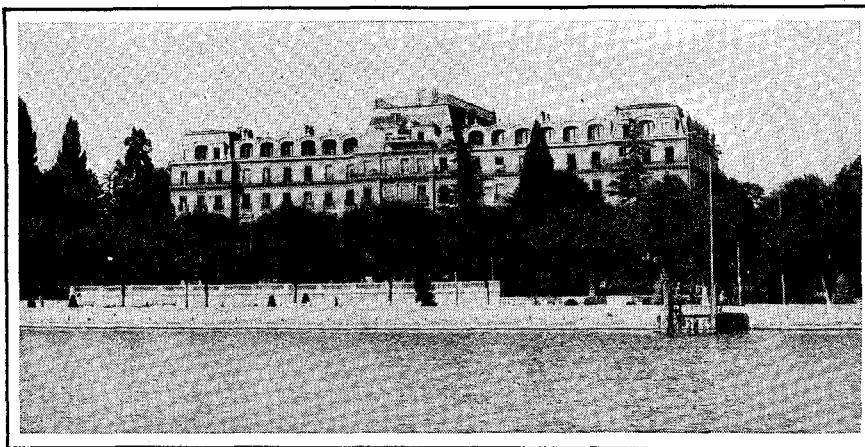
Turning now to the organization of a general agency for the prevention of wars, the following discussion seems necessary to a right understanding of the subject.

It is essential, in the first place, to recognize the fundamental principle, that all nations, regardless of their relative size, resources, and physical power, are in times of peace, when law rather than force is dominant, equal in that each possesses sovereignty and independence, qualities which cannot be limited and exist in fact. This statement is at the same time a legal maxim and a legal fiction; but it must be recognized as an accepted principle appli-

cable to international relations, since the relative measure of physical might and the inequality between nations only find actual expression in war when force supersedes law in regulating such relations. To recognize the inequality of power in the pacific relations between nations is to substitute physical force for legal right. It amounts to the suppression of the rule of law and the adoption of the rule of might. It is, in fact, the substitution of the ways of barbarism for the ways of civilization.

Evidently the use of force must be predicated on the inequality of nations, since only powerful nations can exercise actual coercion. An organization with authority to use force thus unavoidably destroys the legal equality of nations and imposes in times of peace an international relationship which is normal solely in times of war, or in that period between the negotiation of a peace and full compliance with the terms imposed by the victors. The result of such a provision would be to establish, in place of a universal association of equal nations, a military alliance of a few powerful nations, which together possess the power to compel obedience. In the event of such an alliance being created, the nations composing it will certainly assume the right to determine when they will use force and when they will not use it. This means nothing less than a primacy of great military Powers possessing to the extent of their combined might an absolute dictatorship over world affairs. In time of war such a primacy may be, and doubtless is, justifiable and necessary; in time of peace, never, for it ignores and, in truth, destroys the sovereignty and independence of all nations other than those composing the group of primates.

It cannot be stated too emphatically that an organization of the world based on the theory that nations in times of peace are unequal and that the strong nations, because of their strength, are entitled to dictate to others possesses none of the elements which make for permanent unity or for permanent peace. Law is the very corner-stone of peaceful intercourse between nations, and equality is fundamental to the universal and persistent application of law and principles of justice. Our present social and political institutions depend on the recognized equality of individuals before the law. It has taken centuries of struggle to develop this precept and make it a vital force in modern civilization. To deny it in the case of the society of nations is to reject the lessons of history and to check the advance of human progress. Its denial would mean a reversion to that primitive state of human society in which the individual took whatever he was able to take and held in possession whatever he was able to hold. A union of nations to prevent international wars is manifestly intended to operate in times of peace. Hence it follows, if the foregoing views are admitted, and I do not see how they can be logically rejected, that the accepted principle of the



Keystone

THE BUILDING IN GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, IN WHICH THE ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS MEETS

equality of nations should become the basis of any practical plan for international union or co-operation.

The first result of the adoption of the principle of the equality of nations would be to make impossible an undertaking to employ force or coercion by the international organization devoted to prevention of appeals to force.

A second result would be the disappearance of all the active executive powers of the League as now constituted and the conversion of the legislative powers, if they can be called legislative, into authority to collect information and declare international opinion as to conditions which affect the common interests of the nations.

A third result would be to make needless an oligarchy of the Principal Powers or a body dominated by them, since the only justification for their superior rights in the League is their joint possession of force sufficient to enforce those terms of peace with which the League is charged in the Treaties. With moral obligation to keep faith the only compulsive element recognized, for there is none other in the relations between nations except physical might or the threat to exercise it, the reason for considering the possession of physical might as a qualification for a superior voice in international affairs disappears.

ASSUMING, then, that the Covenant could be amended in conformity with these views so that the League of Nations would possess only a single representative body which has no executive, legislative, or judicial functions, the scope and purpose of the League, so reconstituted, would be, stated briefly, as follows:

1. Exchange of information and opinions on subjects of international interest and concern, particularly on all controversies and differences which may develop into war or which threaten a rupture of good relations; and also provision for giving publicity to such information and opinions.

2. Free discussion and counsel as to ways and means of removing causes of war and of preventing international differences from becoming acute.

3. Recommendations as to bases of conciliation and of adjustment of differences; as to improvements in the constitution and procedure of international tribunals, to which nations may resort for the judicial settlement of disputes; and also as to means for the codification and declaration of the principles and rules of international law.

Confined to the foregoing purposes, which cover an enormous and most useful field, the functions of the organization would require the following agencies:

An *Assembly of Delegates* representing the nations which are members of the organization. The Assembly should meet periodically to discuss openly and freely the matters coming within its scope and purposes and after common counsel to express formally the opinions and recommendations of the Delegates.

An *Advisory Committee*, designated by the Assembly of Delegates, as the guiding agent of the Assembly in the carrying out of its purposes, subject always to the will of the Delegates.

A *Bureau or Office of Information and Publicity* to receive and disseminate information concerning all international matters of general interest, including therein the reception and publication of treaties, international agreements, and other data which in the interest of peace and good understanding should be subjected to the public opinion of the world. This Bureau or Office should be established, maintained, and directed by the Assembly of Delegates.

In addition to this union of nations, but entirely independent of it, a tribunal or tribunals of international justice would of course be maintained as one of the chief agencies for the removal of causes of war.

It is evident that an international organization, constituted in the manner stated and having the scope and purposes set forth, would furnish a permanent world forum for the general exchange of views concerning international affairs and of subjects of mutual interest to the nations, a channel of publicity in regard to political, economic, and social matters through which opportunity would be given for the expression of an intelligent public opinion in all countries, and an agency for the encouragement of the peaceful settlement of international controversies, which would operate in conjunction with diplomacy and judicial procedure.

Though such an organization would be without any physical power to impose its will upon the nations, it would seem to offer the most practical and effective means under present conditions to prevent or hinder international wars and to preserve good relations between nations by free discussion of differences and by furnishing the public opinion of the world with opportunity to exert its influence in behalf of peace.

HAVING considered the subject from the standpoint of what is desirable rather than from the standpoint of what is possible, it is necessary, as a practical matter, to introduce into the problem the factors of the present status of the Treaties and also of the status of the League of Nations.

I think that it may be assumed that, so far as the actual terms of peace are concerned, the other signatories of the Treaties will not place insurmountable obstacles in the way of amending the terms in accordance with American ideas. If they should take such an attitude, the same result may be obtained through the medium of reservations in the ratifying resolution. The one change in the Treaties which is essential to the suggested policy, and which could only be made by mutual agreement, relates to the agency for the enforcement of the terms.

The proposition is to transfer to the Principal Powers represented on the

Supreme Council, or, in certain cases, to international commissions named by them, such duties and powers of enforcement of the terms of peace as are now confided to the League of Nations. As the enforcement of many of the terms is already delegated to the group of Principal Powers, such a transfer ought not to cause serious objection. The League of Nations would thus cease to be an agency for treaty enforcement, and would possess no coercive authority.

In regard to the changes in the Covenant of the League of Nations which would necessarily result from eliminating all power of coercion, the structure of the organization might be preserved by retaining, for the present at least, the Council, as now constituted, to act as the suggested "Advisory Committee," and confiding to the Secretariat of the League the duties of the "Bureau of Information and Publicity."

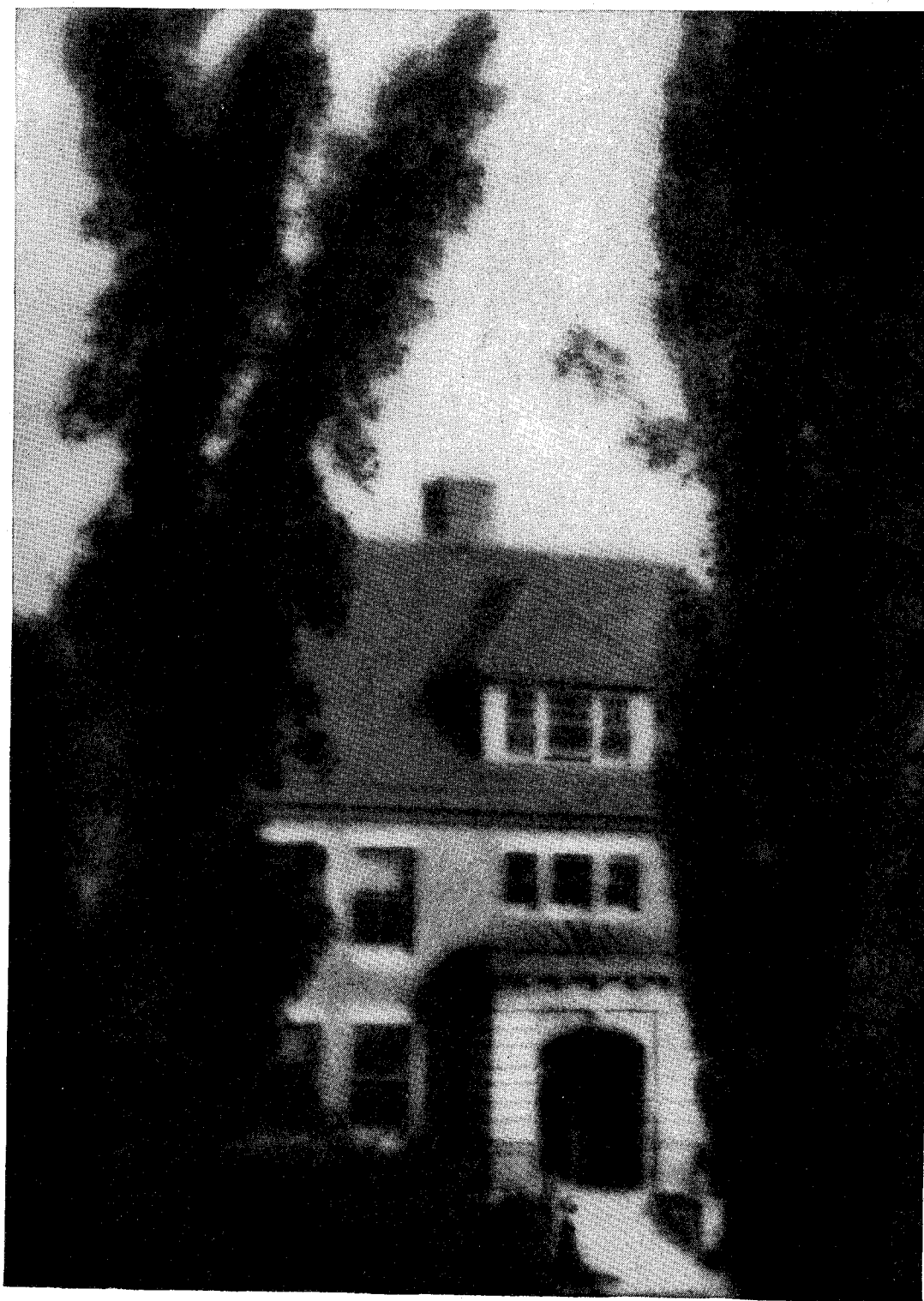
While retention of the Council with its recognized primacy of the Principal Powers would evidently be contrary to the principle of the equality of nations, the fact that it would be subordinate to the "Assembly of Delegates" and without power to act even in a directory capacity unless authorized by the Assembly would remove a valid objection to its retention. While in theory it would be contrary to the basic principle of equality, in practice it would not affect the principle.

The adoption of this compromise between the desirable form and the existing form of organization would seem to offer a possible basis for agreement. If later it seemed wise to bring the Covenant theoretically as well as practically into complete accord with the fundamental principles that have been stated and to remove the apparent contradiction of those principles by retention of the present form, the Covenant could be amended.

THESE suggestions and comments as to a possible policy are made with a full realization that they will not meet the approval of those Americans who are radically opposed to this country's becoming a member of any general international association. But to decline to enter such an association would be, in my opinion, to act in defiance of the will of the people of the United States and in opposition to the common desire of mankind which is demanding some union of the nations which will be devoted to the preservation of peace in the world. A possible, as well as a proper, international organization is what should be sought. No policy is worth while that is not founded on practicability. There is no use in suggesting one which does not take into consideration existing conditions, because it will be unworkable and will be as futile as the proposal of one who, in the enthusiasm for an ideal or a theory, ignores facts and circumstances. The formula, stated in general terms, is this: The preferable modified by the possible will give the practicable.

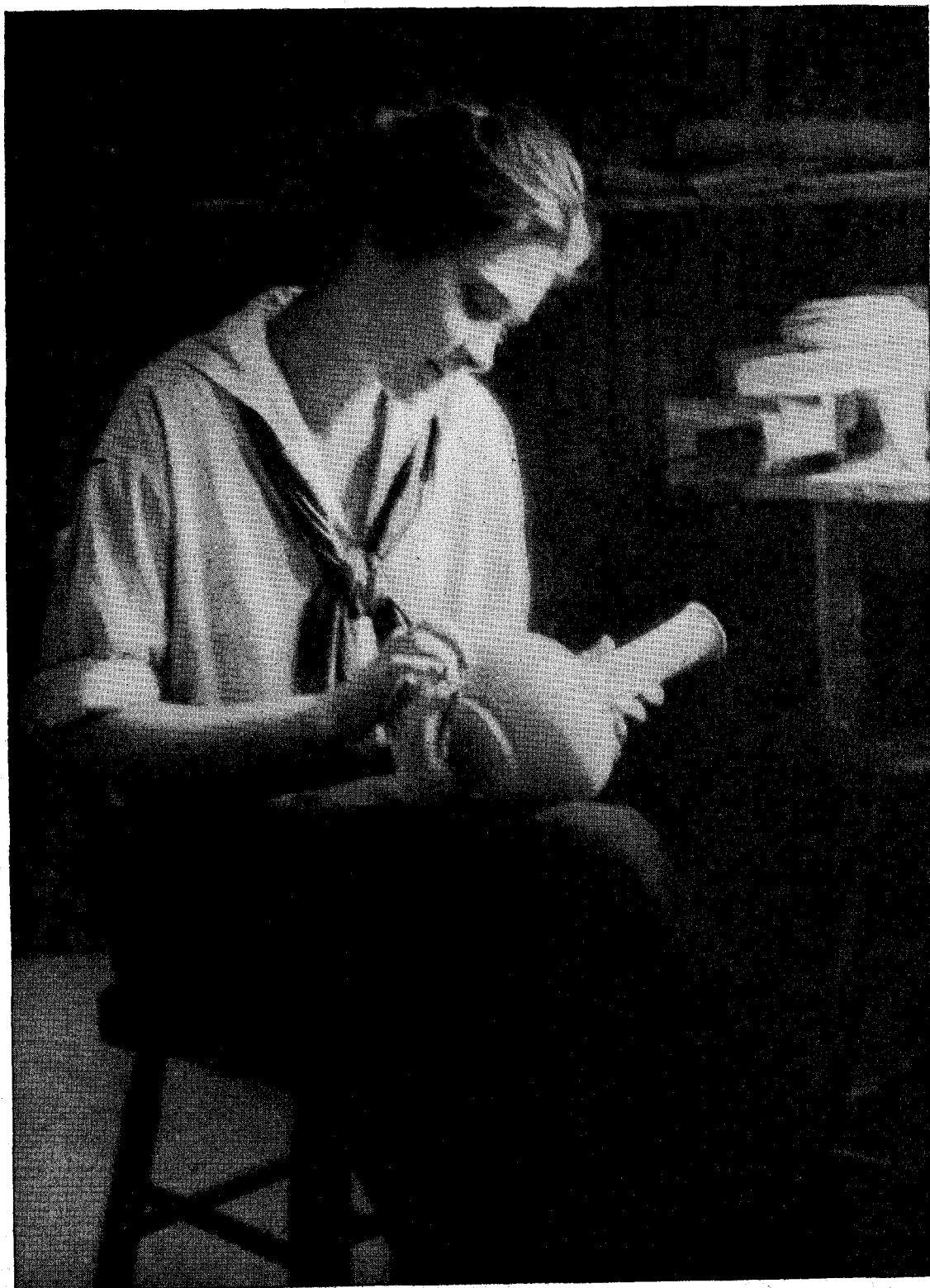
AS THE CLAY IN THE POTTER'S HAND

PICTURES BY HENRY HOYT MOORE



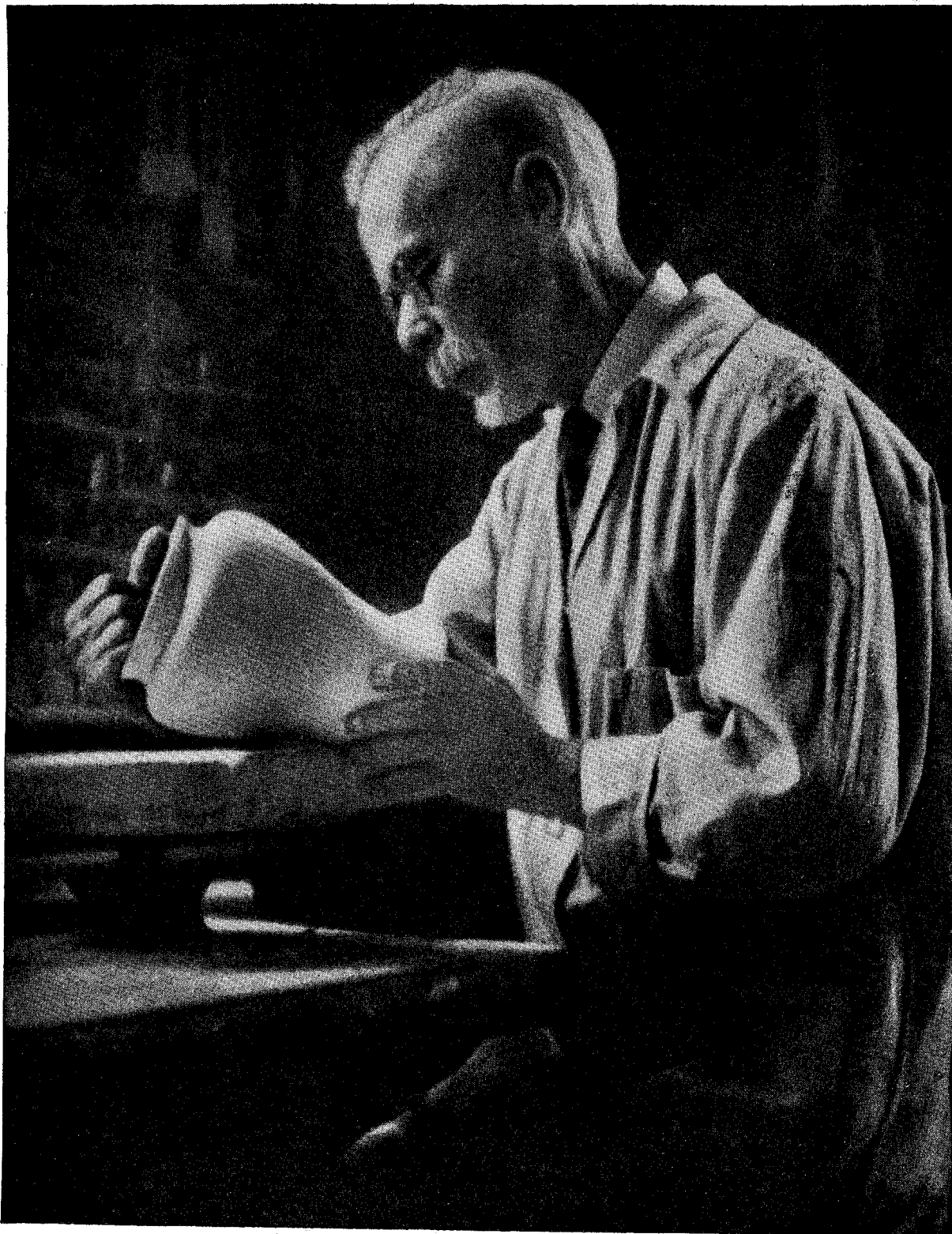
THE HOME OF THE SCHOOL OF CERAMICS

Alfred University is one of our small colleges such as Webster described when he said of Dartmouth, "It is a small college, and yet there are those who love it." It is in the town of Alfred, New York, about 75 miles southeast of Buffalo. This town was originally settled by Seventh-Day Baptists, whose customs still dominate the place. The University was chartered in 1857. Closely affiliated with it is the New York State School of Clay-Working and Ceramics



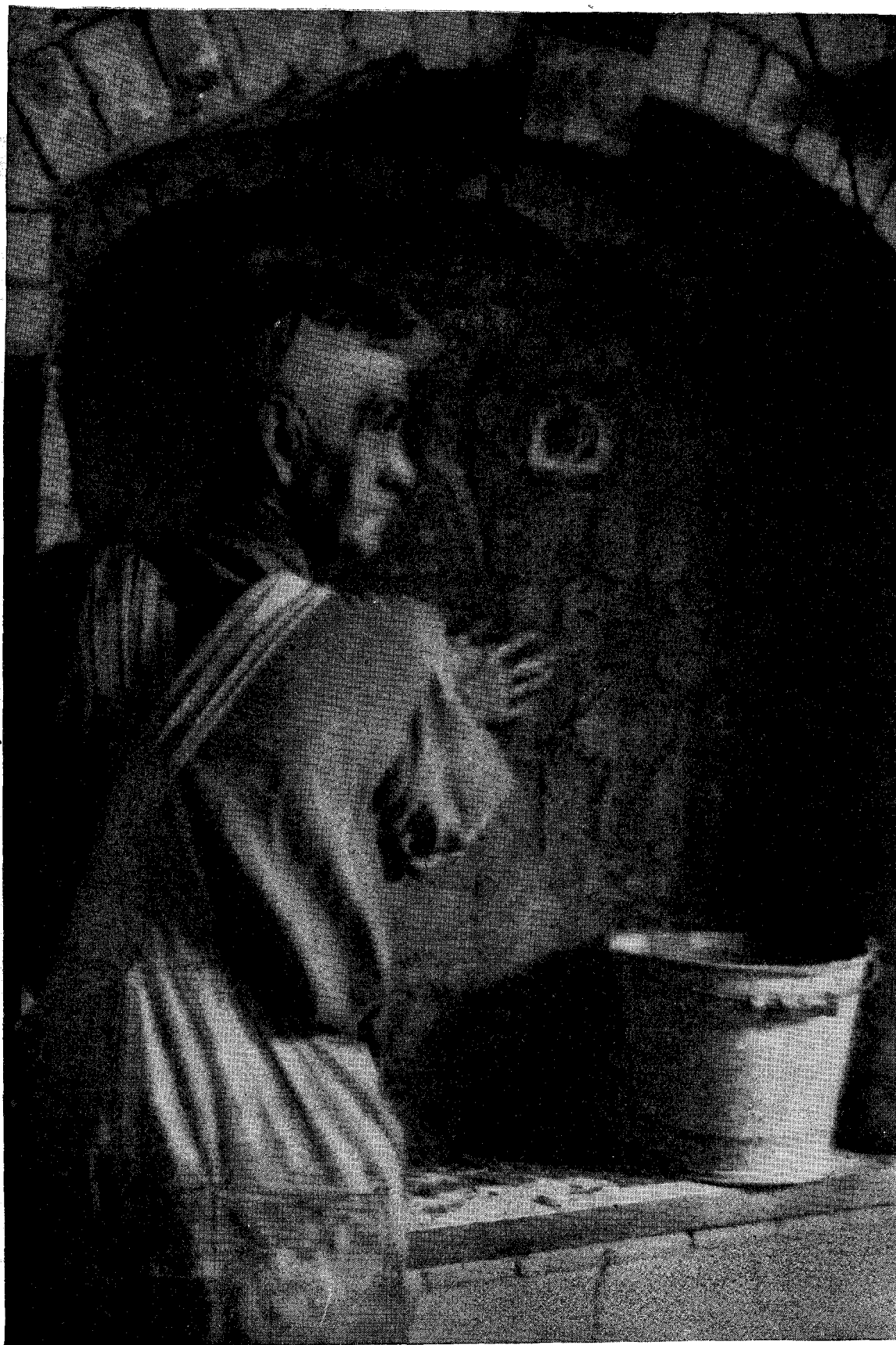
A PUPIL IN THE SCHOOL OF CERAMICS

In the Summer School at Alfred University the classes in ceramics occupy an important place. Enthusiastic devotion to their work characterizes the students, many of whom are teachers taking advanced courses. But the term ceramics has come to include much more than pottery. As developed at Alfred the course in Ceramic Engineering is designed to qualify men to occupy positions as superintendents, scientific experts, and ceramic chemists in the great plants devoted to the making of tiles, bricks, drain-pipes, etc., as well as in pottery works. The courses of study which lead to a degree in this department extend over a period of four years.



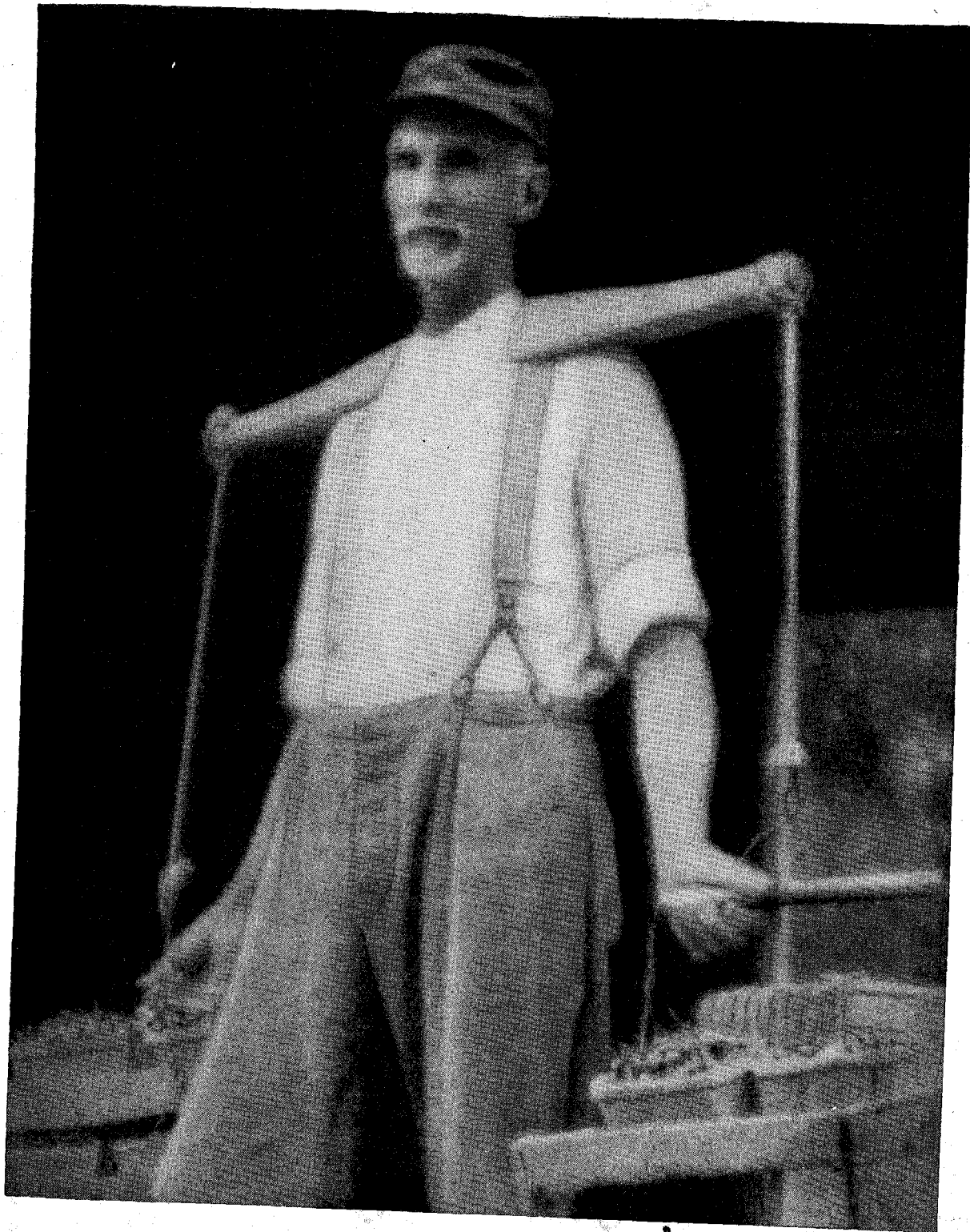
THE MASTER POTTER—PROFESSOR CHARLES F. BINNS

Professor Binns, sometime President of the American Ceramic Society, is one of the leading authorities on ceramics in this country. A thorough master of the theory of pottery-making, he is also an expert craftsman, and takes delight in demonstrating to his classes in the School of Ceramics the practical methods of the artist potter. He was born in England and was for many years connected with the Royal Porcelain Works of Worcester. His lectures to his students are notable for thorough grasp of the science, technology, and art associated with clay-working in all its branches



SEALING UP THE KILN IN WHICH THE POTTERY IS FIRED

After the students of the School of Ceramics have learned something of the art of molding pottery or "throwing" it on the potter's wheel, and then covering it with "glaze," their partly finished products are baked in the kiln, which is heated with the natural gas that supplies the town of Alfred with cheap light and fuel



A TEACHER OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL

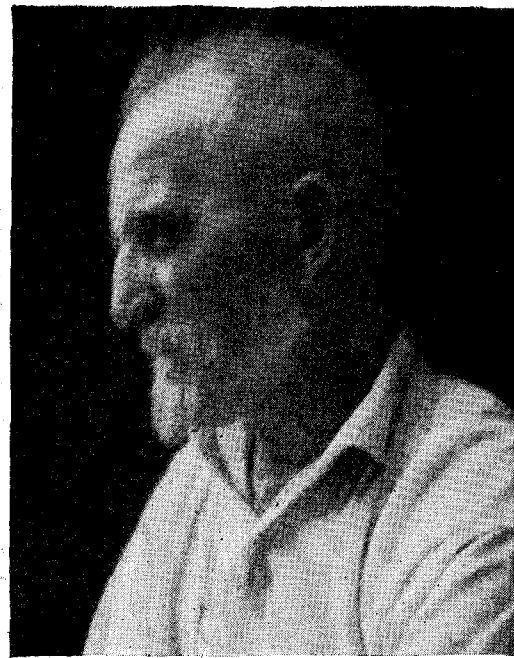
Alfred's "back yards" are so spacious that some of them amount to small farms. Professor Place, who obligingly posed for his portrait while at work in his big back yard, is seen with a contrivance made by himself for carrying berries. He conducts Alfred's classes in nature study and biology



VILLAGE SPORTS ON THE FOURTH—THE NAIL-DRIVING CONTEST



AN ALFRED GIRL



ALFRED'S BAKER

Most of Alfred's people seem to have received the impress of its University—they are gentle, kindly, and well spoken, with a suggestion of "difference" perhaps due to the observance of Saturday as the "Sabbath." On that day the stores are all closed, secular activities being resumed on Sunday. The University, however, observes both holy days. Even the small children know the distinction between the days. "Do you go to Sunday school?" a visitor asked a little boy. "No, sir," was the prompt reply; "I go to Sabbath school." The University has spread a circle of influence throughout the region in which it is situated that surprises and pleases the sojourner who comes to Alfred for a summer holiday

THE SATISFACTIONS OF INCOMPETENCY

BY MEL CRANE

TO this day I have looked forward often, always with a feeling of sorrow, and sometimes with dread. It has stood in my mind as the boundary mark between the two stages of my life, and the happier one the one behind. It is my thirtieth birthday.

Thirty is, in itself, the most unsatisfactory of ages. At thirty one does not have the matured judgment of middle age nor the philosophic calm that is said to be the redeeming joy of senescence. At thirty one's opinions have to be proved and not merely stated; one may be listened to with interest or amazement, but not always with respect. And, worst of all, at thirty one is youthful but no longer young.

No startling metamorphosis has taken place since yesterday, when I was twenty-nine, for, after all, a birthday is only a date and not a reagent. Yet it is a far different world from the one I used to know five years ago, and quite another thing altogether from what I thought I saw at twenty-one. I like it better. I have discovered what might be called the "satisfactions of incompetency."

By "incompetency" I imply the alternative definition according to Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls—"lack of the special qualities required for a particular purpose." I can do many things fairly well; I have even been able to make a very decent living under more than commonly agreeable conditions. But none of all the dreams and hopes and aspirations that I had at twenty-one has been realized, or ever will be. I lack the special qualities to do any one thing thoroughly well.

I had dreams in my early twenties, rather fine dreams, of the things that I was going to do. Some of them come to me still—wistful waifs that sometimes hover about when I cannot sleep o' nights and look at me a bit reproachfully. But if in their vague shapes there is a little of sadness for what never was, there is also a deal of the beauty of what might have been. They are rather agreeable ghosts to have haunt one.

Perhaps I hoped for too much. In the early twenties a mild form of egotism is almost a virtue, and, in any event, I was inoculated with it, for at that age I had just left college, where a goodly measure of success had been mine. I had entered, an unknown freshman afflicted with an offensive shyness. When I was graduated, I had become one of the "big" men of the university. By undergraduate standards I had achieved everything worth trying for save the 'Varsity letter in athletics. To cap the climax, in the spring of senior year, when so many other inconsequential "statistics" are compiled, I was voted "the brightest man in the class." I went out into the world with great curiosity and few doubts. Even now, when things go particularly badly I re-

flect upon that vote and gain courage to believe that I may not be an altogether hopeless ass, after all.

When first the suspicion dawned on me that perhaps I might not "do things," I was worried. When suspicion changed to substantial certainty, I was profoundly depressed—depressed and melancholy and spiritless. The depression lasted for several years—years that I wasted in futile regret when I might have had so much fun out of life. My regret now is for the wasted years rather than for the vanished visions, though, after all, it is a bit sad to know that with only one life to live there is scant hope of making as much out of it as one would like.

Then came the war, and with it one high adventure, one short romance, and one great sorrow. The end of 1919 found me still more embittered, disillusioned, and nearly lost to hope. I read tremendously. I tried to write myself, and couldn't. I talked and worked and associated with radicals and reformers of all sorts. I became interested in politics and economics, subjects that I had detested in college. And in the end I arrived somewhere—just where I do not know. When one in his rambles comes upon an unexpectedly lovely spot, its name is unimportant.

It is somewhere in what I have heard described as "the twilight zone called liberalism" that I now am, and I find it very pleasant. Excepting other liberals, there are few who care what a liberal thinks, and still fewer why he thinks it. The reactionaries class him with the radicals, and the radicals class him with the dubs. My own friends think that I am a bit crazy. It leaves me free to form, and occasionally to express, my own opinions without the obligation of explaining them, a thing which I do very poorly indeed.

We who stand here in this twilight zone like to think that we see things from the proper angle. People who stand elsewhere also like to think the same thing, and we all have the privilege of thinking the other a fool. Yet for myself, I know that in other days I never experienced the keen pleasure of discrimination that I experience now. It makes even the daily newspapers interesting.

As random examples of what I mean, I have learned to appreciate, almost automatically, such things as the vital difference between Lloyd George and Jan Smuts, while not lost in complete and rapt admiration for either, of between Henry van Dyke and Edgar Lee Masters. It is, by the way, in literature especially that this new discrimination gives me its chiefest rewards. Some authors I now cannot read at all, but, on the other hand, I can these days enjoy the ancient works of Plato and Marcus Aurelius quite as much as a new book by Zona Gale or Rose Macaulay. And the books that I do enjoy I enjoy so

much more than ever before. They seem not only more interesting, but more useful. "There," I say, "is something I must remember. It's a good line to spring on So-and-So next time he starts to argue." I make a note of it, and when next I meet my friend So and So I find that I have completely forgotten it. If any argument starts, he, as usual, wins it by default. Nor am I at all chagrined; it rather amuses me to reflect that he is mentally classing me as a "crack-brained parlor Bolshevik." He uses "crack-brained" in preference to "long-haired" because, knowing what I look like, he knows that the latter is an obvious misstatement. But what he thinks, and in especial what he thinks of me, no longer matters.

Therein lies the advantage of liberalism; therein also are the satisfactions of incompetency. For when one is a liberal he believes in many unpopular movements, and adheres too passionately to none; if he did, he would cease to be just a liberal and would be a Socialist, or a Communist, or a Single-Taxer, or something else instead. And when one is an incompetent he too may be acutely interested in many things and actively involved in none. Only those whose help is valuable are called upon to spend their lives in helping; only those who have accomplished something does any one bother to slander.

The path of the incompetent, therefore, is easy. If he be an incompetent who once dreamed dreams, he may enjoy vicariously the fruits of another's success without the accompanying pains of travail. The spark of divine discontent that once smoldered within him has flickered and gone out, and there are left only a few gray ashes—gray ashes and a few pale ghosts of unborn desires. But they are pleasant ghosts withal, and if sometimes the ashes seem too gray he may warm his hands at the fire a more competent person has kindled. The genius has fame, but the incompetent has fun.

And so to-day, at this milestone, I feel that life has not used me so badly, and that the world is a rather decent place, after all. With a body that is still young, I have already secured some of the compensations supposedly reserved for old age. For, once my high ambitions had faded, I came to feel, not that nothing matters, but that nothing matters much.

Is this an immoral philosophy at which I have arrived? I do not think so.

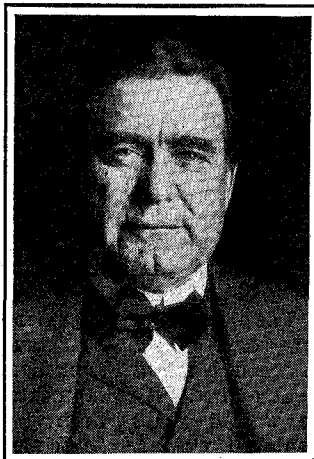
To know one's own limitations, so that one need no longer doubt; to have hopes that are strong but not consuming; to discover that one's weaknesses are measured only by another's strength—these are the satisfactions of incompetency.

To-day I am thirty, an admitted incompetent, and I am beginning to enjoy life again after ten years of futile discontent.



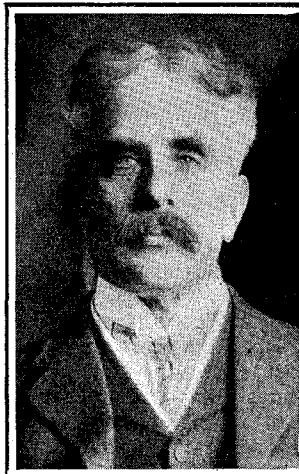
(C) Harris & Ewing

JUSTICE HOLMES, OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT



(C) Paul Thompson

WILLIAM E. BORAH, UNITED STATES SENATOR



(C) Paul Thompson

SIR ROBERT BORDEN, FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA



(C) Keystone

THE PRINCE OF WALES, HEIR TO THE BRITISH THRONE

THE COMMON WEAL OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES

REPRESENTATIVE OPINIONS FROM BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC
SECURED AND ARRANGED FOR THE OUTLOOK BY P. W. WILSON

TEN years ago, the Fourth of July was celebrated only by Americans, as their own exclusive National anniversary. To-day, the Fourth of July is claimed by others. It belongs to the entire commonwealth of peoples who speak the English language. Over the Houses of Parliament in London we have seen waving on this day the Stars and Stripes, honored equally with the Union Jack. For years Sulgrave Manor, the home of George Washington's ancestors, has been as carefully tended as Mount Vernon, the home of Washington himself.

These amenities express a fact of profound importance—that for the whole world good relations between the United States of America and the British Commonwealth of Nations are essential to peace—essential, therefore, to the blessings which depend on peace. Hence it has seemed good to the editors of The Outlook to write me to collect for this Fourth of July a number of messages from eminent men expressive of the common sense of the common wealth invested in Anglo-American friendship.

A few days before he died Theodore Roosevelt was good enough to ask me to call upon him in hospital. I doubt whether he knew how near he was to the end, and, while I could see that he was unusually pale, I certainly did not realize that I was intrusted perhaps with his last message to a journalist on foreign policy. "I want you to understand," he said, "that, in my judgment, no cause of difference can ever arise anywhere or at any time which would justify war between your country and mine. I do not know that I should have been ready to say this five years ago or ten years ago, but I am now prepared to

support an unconditional treaty of arbitration, covering all subjects, between England and America. While there is in this country a widespread sentiment among many people in favor of some kind of a league of nations to prevent war, I am unable as yet to support unconditional arbitration between the United States and all countries. For instance, there is the immigration problem affecting Japan, and even Italy, on which I should not consent to arbitrate. But with Britain I am ready. I think, by the way, that you should clear up your Irish question as quickly as possible. It does you harm in the United States, and also, from what I learn, in Canada and Australia."

That opinion may well stand first on this Fourth of July. I shall never forget the little room, the two or three books on the table at Mr. Roosevelt's hand, and the vigorous, kindly, indomitable man lying there, without apparently one thought of his own circumstances. No war within the English-speaking nations—that was among his last thoughts.

The visit of the Prince of Wales evoked a most cordial response from Americans of all parties and creeds. It is therefore gratifying to record that The Outlook has received from the personal secretary of the Prince a request that this Special Number be sent to his Royal Highness at St. James's Palace, where it is recognized that we are dealing "with the question which he [the Prince of Wales] has very closely at heart."

A personal note has also been received from former President Taft—the advocate of international arbitration—who sends his "best wishes" for the Fourth of July Number of The Outlook.

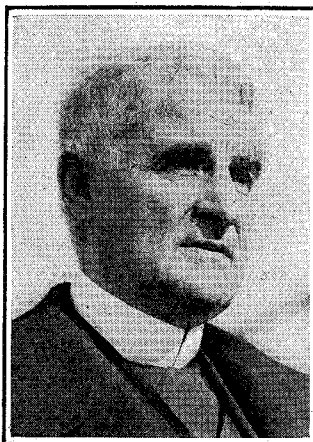
It is with particular pleasure that there has been received from Viscount Bryce, O.M., whose Ambassadorship in the United States was so memorable, this message in his own hand:

One of the things that is most needed in our time is the creation of a public opinion of the civilized world which, being formed by the best minds of the leading nations and supported by the solid sense of the more educated part of the mass of the people everywhere could judge political and social questions with more fairness and deliver a weightier judgment upon them than any single nation can do. In the formation of such a "world opinion"—and there are already some few signs that it may be formed—the opinion of the English-speaking peoples will be the most powerful factor, for they are the most numerous and most widely spread over the whole earth. Possessed of the same traditions from their early history, and cherishing the same ideals, they can understand one another better than can any other peoples. It is for the interest of mankind as a whole, as well as for their own interest that they should bring an opinion as far as possible united to bear upon the solution of the great problems, perhaps more difficult than ever before, which mankind has to solve now that all its peoples are being drawn together more and more closely.

JAMES BRYCE.

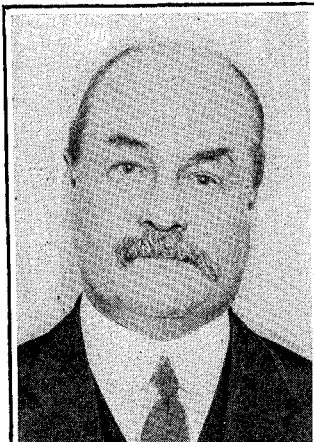
Since leaving the United States, Viscount Bryce has entered the House of Lords. It is, however, significant that he still signs himself in plain American fashion—James Bryce—as he used to do as Ambassador at Washington.

For centuries no Lord High Chancellor of England had, until recently,



Paul Thompson

DAVID BELASCO



(C) Paul Thompson

DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER



Paul Thompson

CHARLES M. SCHWAB



(C) Keystone

RABBI WISE

left the shores of Great Britain during his official guardianship of the Great Seal, which is the badge of supreme authority under the British crown. The first Lord Chancellor to break this precedent was Viscount Haldane, O.M., and he crossed the ocean in order to visit the United States. Lord Haldane's message is as follows:

28, Queen Anne's Gate,
Westminster.

To the Editor of The Outlook:

I think that in regions not yet fully known to the public in both countries, the relationship between the people of the United States and Great Britain, in modes of thought and action, is growing more and more intimate. In Philosophy, in Science, in Jurisprudence, in the Theory of the State, new knowledge is growing up for both nations. Each is influencing the other, and the mutual stimulation which is taking place is highly beneficial. It is also important as contributing to unison of spirit in other directions.

HALDANE.

27 May, 1921.

The Common Law of Great Britain and of the United States is the same in origin and is similar in interpretation. No one has done more to elucidate that Common Law for both countries than Mr. Justice O. W. Holmes, of the Supreme Court at Washington, who says, in a letter to us, that this legal

affinity "opens large perspectives down which, I fear, I cannot pause to look." Every lawyer in the English-speaking countries of the world recognizes that the "large perspectives" of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence are a common heritage of our courts.

Sir Robert L. Borden, for many years Prime Minister of Canada, writes thus:

In the great democracies of the world the issue of peace or war is more and more controlled by the people. The course of the British Government in 1914 and that of the American Government in 1917 exemplify this truth. Thus the individual responsibility of each citizen for the peace of the world has become more strikingly manifest. Upon a solemn and abiding sense of that personal responsibility among the people and in the press peace must chiefly rest in the future.

The struggle for economic advantage or supremacy powerfully influences the attitude and policy of each nation. Surely we have learned that the inconceivable and far-reaching destruction and waste resulting from war under modern conditions offsets a hundred times all advantage that war can bring even to the victor. And the destruction is not physical alone; it affects also the moral fabric of society.

In the methods of determining international disputes humanity has made little, if any, advance during

more than twenty centuries. Democracy as we realize it is a new thing in the world. Let it bring to humanity this great service of ensuring peace by substituting international arbitration for international murder. If our two democracies kindred in race, language, institutions, and ideals cannot meet that supreme test, the future is clouded with darkness and even with despair.

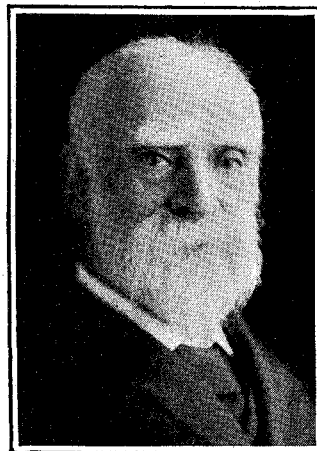
R. L. BORDEN.

Ottawa, 14 June, 1921.

In the Senate of the United States today there is a personality that stands out boldly and is known throughout the world. Senator Borah, of Idaho, the champion of disarmament, writes for The Outlook in these terms:

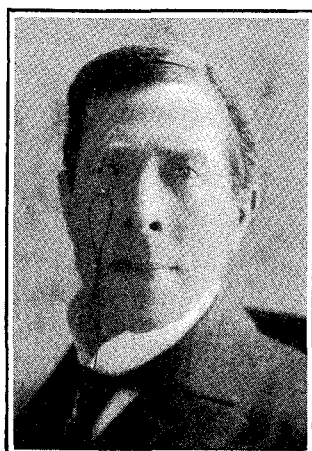
There are very few Americans who do not realize the importance of friendly relations between the two great English-speaking peoples. Perhaps civilization itself, as we understand the word, depends upon that relationship. For illustration, the cause of disarmament must halt and die if the United States and Great Britain are to be at enmity. And if disarmament is to fail and the race of armaments is to go forward, economic chaos, bankruptcy, and war are not far removed.

I do not mean to say that these two Powers alone should disarm, but I do mean to say that, unless they are willing to do so, nothing can be accomplished, and if they are willing to do so, other Powers will be induced to accede to a like programme. While



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VISCOUNT BRYCE



Moffett Studio

GEORGE ARLISS



Paul Thompson

VISCOUNT HALDANE



Underwood

REV. DR. JOHN KELMAN

In the methods of determining international disputes humanity has made little, if any, advance during more than twenty centuries. Democracy as we realize it is a new thing in the world. Let it bring to humanity this great service of ensuring peace by substituting international arbitrament for international murder. If our two democracies kindred in race, language, institutions and ideals cannot meet that supreme test, the future is clouded with darkness and even with despair.

Ottawa, 14 June, 1921.

R. Borden

FACSIMILE OF PART OF THE LETTER FROM SIR ROBERT BORDEN

insisting, as the people of this country always will, upon the most complete political independence and disentanglement, let us not undervalue to mankind the incalculable worth of friendly relations.

There are two great problems which must be solved in order that the friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States may continue. The Irish question I will not discuss here. The other is the avoidance of a naval race. Either one left unsolved and unsettled must necessarily militate greatly against the friendship which, in the interest of world peace, should be maintained. It is sometimes said that war between the United States and Great Britain is unthinkable. That is all right for banquet and dress-parade occasions. But it is not unthinkable, and if we enter a naval race, at the end of ten years no one will think it improbable. Let us maintain friendly relations in order to disarm, and let us disarm in order to maintain friendly relations.

Owing to some misunderstanding, it was recently announced that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, New York, would address the Imperial Conference of Prime Ministers, now assembling in London. Dr. Butler has proceeded to London, and will undoubtedly confer in perhaps more informal fashion with statesmen there gathered; and before sailing he was consulted by President Harding, who is, it is safe to assume, fully cognizant of Dr. Butler's large conception of American policy, based as it is upon a new view of Anglo-American co-operation in Asia. Dr. Butler was good enough to give me a special interview for The Outlook.

"I was present," he said, "in the

House of Commons when Gladstone's Government was defeated in 1886 over the first Home Rule Bill. It seemed to me even then to be a grave error in political psychology. That first rejection of Home Rule was surely a solemn blunder. Not that I can now give any solution either for your Irish or for our Negro problem."

Dr. Butler discounted the idea of a conflict between the United States and Japan. He thought that Japan would agree to shut off all further immigration into California provided that immigrants already admitted were received, like Hungarians or Poles, into full American citizenship. He is not, however, entirely at ease over the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. He would apply a solution of wider scope to the Asiatic situation. "From the Nile to the Ganges," said he, "there is a definite propaganda fomenting unrest, which is essentially the same in all Oriental countries. This agitation may be compared with the free silver campaign in the United States, which was promoted by means of little meetings here, there, and everywhere, with one invariable theme under discussion. England is being thus attacked in the East not because she is England, but because she is the chief representative of European civilization as a whole. The East is being aroused against the politics, the economics, and the religion of the West. It is a definite challenge which we should meet with a definite answer. The Five Great Powers—France, the United States, Japan, Italy, and Britain—should act together. Britain and France should be supported by the rest of us in their large responsibilities throughout the East. And

Japan, instead of being left to fight her battle alone, should be included in the comradeship of the Great Powers, where her prestige would be acknowledged without effort on her part, military or otherwise."

It is our aim to show every side of this great problem. The Hon. George Foster Peabody is a close friend of former President Woodrow Wilson, a Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and a firm believer in international idealism. To The Outlook he sends this message:

If the principle of the brotherhood of all men be made the basis of a closer relationship between the peoples and Governments of the British Empire and the United States, there will be the greatest hope from every approach to a clearer understanding of the spirit of the men and women whose religious practice and political faith have common basis in Magna Charta, from which our Declaration of Independence logically evolved.

Our so-called melting-pot experience adds the emphasis needed upon the equal qualities and capacities of peoples of all races and languages. Therefore any closer union to be effective must at every point recognize the equal rights of all peoples and nations and definitely avoid any alliance that would mean in effect an overlordship or super-leadership by the Anglo-Saxon peoples with or without other allies.

From this standpoint, Anglo-American co-operation should be founded upon a common service and sacrifice for others.

Another distinctive view is expressed in a letter received from Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, the President of the New York Life Insurance Company, who has long

28, Queen Anne's Gate,
Westminster.
John Lubbock Esq. 'The Outlook'

I thank you for your letter, not yet fully known to the public in the countries, the relations between the two peoples, the United States and Britain, the modes of thought and action, is growing more and more intimate. In philosophy, in science, in business, in the theory of the State, human knowledge is growing up. In both countries such is influencing the other, and the mutual strength which is taking place is highly beneficial. It is also important as contributing to union of spirit in these divisions.

Haldane
27 June 1921

FACSIMILE OF THE LETTER FROM
VISCOUNT HALDANE

advocated what Tennyson called "the parliament of man, the federation of the world" as the only means, in his opinion, of avoiding war. He writes:

The world is controlled politically by sovereignties.

Sovereignties are bound, by the very nature of their being, to encroach on each other; a struggle for existence has naturally followed, and the fit and powerful alone survive.

By the developments of science the world has so shrunk that the United States and the British Empire together are not as large, measured in terms of transportation and the transmission of information, as the thirteen colonies were in 1789.

This has intensified the struggle. Germany's determination to burst the "ring of iron" by which she claimed to be bound in 1914 was an acute phase of the conflict of sovereignties.

Leagues or courts in which the units are sovereignties are mere palliatives; they solve no problems.

The problems cannot be solved by any artificial structure; they will be solved only by a plan which assumes and provides for organic growth. The idea (if not the model) lies in the Federal Government of the United States. All the English-speaking states of the world should federate under a constitution modeled on the Constitution of the United States.

Such a federation—quite apart from its preponderant power—would end war over more than half the earth.

As the Federal Government expanded from thirteen to forty-eight States, so might the federation of the English world expand until it finally included all civilized peoples.

This would be organic growth.

This would not destroy nationality, but create a finer instrument to meet higher needs.

This would end war.

Between American and Canadian colleges there are now intimate associations. Sir Robert A. Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, writes for *The Outlook* as follows:

The universities of Canada and the United States have very many points of similarity, though the national characteristics of the two peoples are marked upon these institutions. For a generation students have been going in large numbers from the Canadian universities to such universities as Johns Hopkins, Harvard, and Yale for post-graduate work, and in more recent years to Columbia, Cornell, Chicago, and other institutions, which have become equipped for this purpose. These Canadians have been warmly welcomed and have taken their share of honors. In fact, this emigration has in too many instances become permanent, and it is safe to say that hundreds of the brightest Canadians are to-day holding high positions in the colleges and universities of the United States. This has been a serious drain on Canada. There has been, also, little in the nature of a return stream.

There is much academic intercourse between the two countries—in learned and scientific societies at their annual meetings and in a great

variety of professional gatherings—so that the academic world on each side of the line understands its neighbor.

With gracious readiness, Mr. David Belasco, as representing the American drama, writes for *The Outlook* as follows:

Our theater grows daily more and more cosmopolitan. The American public has a place in its heart for all comers worthy of the great rewards it has to give. Our relations and interchange of players with the English stage have been particularly gratifying. The bond of language and sympathy has always been a strong one. While in London, on my recent trip abroad, I was struck by the ease, finish, and charm of many actors and actresses, and, generally speaking, by their admirable diction. They follow the lead of France in that vital point. And, I think, there is plenty of emotional power to call upon. Much of the talk of English lack of temperament is nonsense. But it is possible that English producers rather than the players are responsible for some want of snap, a tendency to overdo restraint.

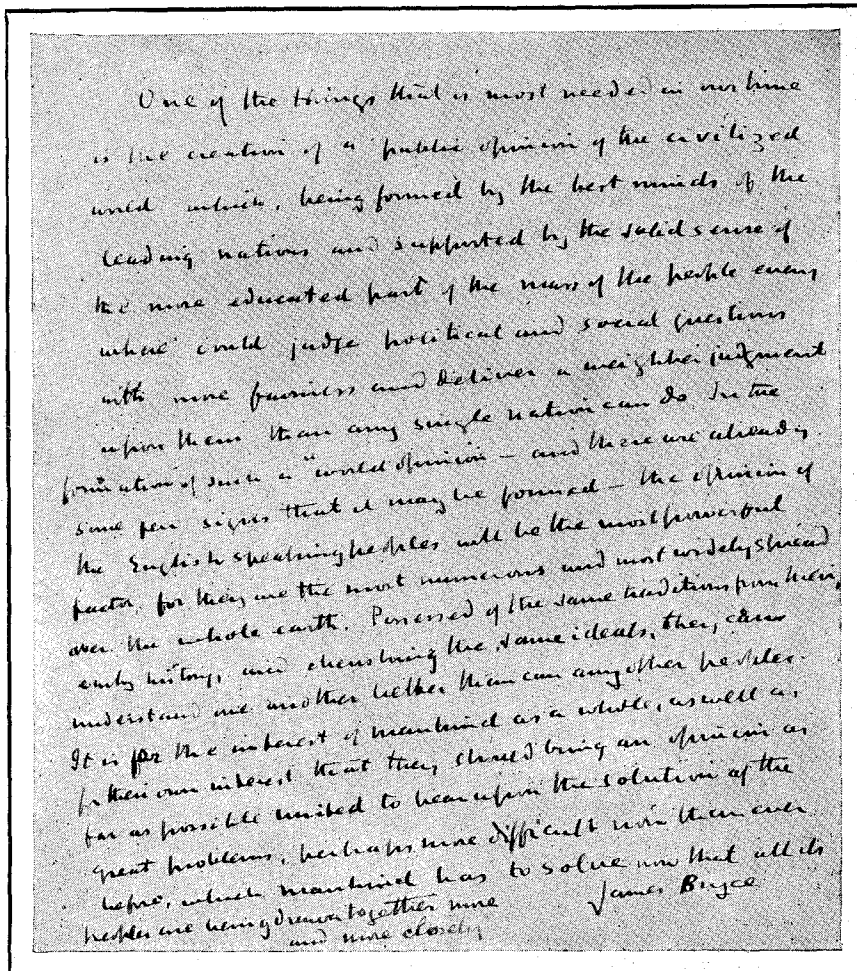
Mr. George Arliss, whose interpretation of "The Green Goddess" has delighted New York, is "greatly interested" in this subject of the Anglo-American stage. He says:

It is the duty of every Englishman, and especially of every English-

woman, to help bring about a solid friendship between England and America. The English actor has more power for good or evil in this respect than the average private individual. There are several clubs and associations in America designed to promote friendship between the two countries, but the theatrical profession as a body can do so much more than all these manufactured associations put together.

Mr. Arliss tells the story of Blakeley (or some one else) who slipped on a banana skin in New York and cried out, in his undignified sitting posture, "I knew I shouldn't like the beastly country!" Not among actors only, but among all who cross the ocean, there is this tendency to judge of one country or of the other by superficial impressions. And, possibly, Americans hardly realize that nine-tenths of the movie films shown in the British Empire are American and furnish what is represented to be life in America. In India American films are shown which would be censured in most States of the Union.

A word may here be said dismissing as unfounded the occasional rumors of vast sums spent by the British on propaganda in the United States. It can be said emphatically that Britain does not want friendly Americans to be hyphenated even in her interest. The



FACSIMILE OF THE LETTER FROM VISCOUNT BRYCE

Americans that Britain respects are hundred per cent Americans.

The deepest of all bonds between the various commonwealths is religion. It was the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—what England calls the S. P. G.—which, as Miss Sebring, the Principal, reminds me, started the St. Agatha School for Girls in New York over two centuries ago.

It is on the King James's Version of the Bible as read by Washington that every President takes the oath of office. In the distribution of the Bible our two nations are intimately associated. It is a work that makes history. Dr. William I. Haven, General Secretary of the American Bible Society, thus writes about it for *The Outlook*:

Instances of fellowship are worth noting. For example, the new Spanish Version of the New Testament has been produced, after many years, as the co-operative labor of the two Societies in equal shares. In the same way the two Societies (American and British) have worked together in the translation and revision of the Scriptures in Japan, the American Bible Society bearing half the cost and the British and Scotch Societies sharing the other half.

Similar co-operation between the British and American Societies has been maintained all over the world.

All churches—Catholic, Baptist, Quaker, Episcopalian, Methodist—link up the Old World with the New. The historic parish of Trinity, Wall Street, was founded from Bow Church, London. There is a constant interchange of preachers. Dr. Fort Newton occupies the pulpit of the City Temple, and Dr. John Kelman succeeds Dr. Jowett at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Dr. Kelman writes for *The Outlook*:

The bonds between America and Scotland stretch back through centuries. In older theological tradition the two countries were nearer to each other than either of them was to any other land. The spirit of the Covenanters, with its indomitable fidelity to the highest light which

conscience shed upon the times, was precisely that which inspired the incomparable heroism of the people of Plymouth Rock. To-day the lands are one in the living spirit of faith which is remolding the ancient forms to the new conditions and widening the horizons of religion to every kind of human interest. They stood beside one another and fought to the death in the Great War, and they are one in the highest interpretations and aims of peace.

The Bible came over to the United States in the Mayflower. It was Dwight L. Moody who, more than any popular preacher, brought the Bible back to England again. I am therefore glad to have from Mr. William R. Moody, the President of the Northfield Schools, which his father founded, the following message:

The term "the old country" has only one meaning in America, and that is, Great Britain. However we may differ at times in our point of view and in our policies, in every great moral crisis in the world, I believe, we shall stand together, for the spiritual forces of our two countries are the greatest factors in molding public opinion. What is essential is that there shall be in both our countries a greater spirit of mutual confidence and faith.

From Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, the eminent leader of the Free Synagogue in New York, there comes the same general testimony: "There is nothing," he writes, "which lies nearer to my heart than the hope of unshatterable understanding between the two English-speaking commonwealths." He adds:

It is undebatable that we have the right to urge the Executive and the Senate to move forward honestly and genuinely on behalf of a disarmament conference with England and Japan. This disarmament conference might not only avail to avert an unthinkable war with Great Britain, but would end the anti-American machinations of those groups of Americans who are not interested in world peace—in the glorious part

that America may have in winning that world peace—but in smashing Japan and in breaking the power of Great Britain.

The one way to end the intolerable and hideous anti-British conspiracy in America is to enter into conference with Great Britain and Japan touching the possibility of a halt in armament building, a conference which may prove to be decisive for world peace.

Finally, I will give an opinion which cost the distinguished and popular writer something more than words. Mr. Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Works, writes:

The war undoubtedly quickened the friendly feelings between England and America, and there is, as you say, a broad and human basis for further association. While I have no suggestion to offer as to future commercial relations, I am sure they will be frank and fair and trust that they will also be cordial.

Mr. Schwab is a modest man. But his letter—in a concluding sentence—confirms the fact that he refused during the period of American neutrality in the war a large sum of German money—many millions of dollars—money offered on condition that he desist from fulfilling certain verbal pledges to supply munitions which he had made to Lord Kitchener.

Of the Young Men's Christian Association, originated by Sir George Williams in England and especially developed in recent years by Dr. John R. Mott in America, and of many similar partnerships in the kingdom of progress and human well-being, I might write at length. The fact that an American, Mr. Gordon Selfridge, has revolutionized the department stores of London and now reigns as his reward in Lansdowne House; that the first woman to take her seat in the House of Commons was an American woman, Lady Astor (sister of the lady made famous by her husband as the delightful "Gibson Girl"); the fact that Americans and



Keystone

SULGRAVE MANOR, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, ENGLAND, PRESERVED AS THE HOME OF THE ANCESTORS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

British play golf together, race and row against one another, and hammer each other at tennis—all this shows what a disaster it would be if any root of bit-

terness were permitted to spring up between us. Over oil, shipping, tariffs, mandates, Ireland, cables, there may be at times little family arguments, but

they should be kept within the family and settled with the good-humored forbearance which cements every well-disposed domestic circle.

HOW TO LEARN TO ENJOY MUSIC

SIX DIDACTICS

BY A SELF-MADE MUSIC LOVER

MANY thoughtful people, lacking musical training and inheritance, regard with something of wistful longing the consolations and inspirations to be derived from intelligent hearing of the best music. They would gladly cultivate the art if they knew how to go about it. With them in mind, these concrete and elementary suggestions are formulated. Accomplished musicians and music tasters will probably spare themselves some pain by reading no further.

The "this-is-the-way-walk-ye-in-it" attitude of the writer will deceive no one of the discerning. It is the result of being for years a schoolmarm. Neither will his claim to being self-made. Of course there is no such animal. But as the result of persisting through some years in the determination to gain by passive listening the discernment that others attain through active education he ventures the following fruits of experience.

1. In the words of Oberlin's President, "stay persistently in the presence of the best." There need be no pretense of denying your frank enjoyment of "rag," or even "jazz" (is it possible?), but hold fast to your belief that there must be far more subtle and satisfying beauties in the music that has lived through generations. Lose no opportunity to hear it.

And do not scorn renditions less than perfect. Victrola records and grill-room orchestras may not show all the *finesse* of the Flonzaley Quartette or Caruso in the flesh, but they furnish abundant opportunity to hear much good music acceptably done.

2. Cultivate in general the impersonal attitude toward the performer. For the time being he should be a voice, an automaton, and nothing more. If part of your enjoyment must come from indulging in hero worship, it will be more wholesomely directed if centered on the composer rather than on the interpreter.

3. Try to locate your seats at concerts among sympathetic and appreciative people—not, necessarily, acquaintances. Even within the democracy of art there may be neighbors musically obnoxious. Of course we do not here refer to the crude pest who beats the time of spirited rhythms on the floor or talks an accompaniment. Happily he is obsolescent. But the mere presence in the immediate vicinity of an assertive and blatant personality will seriously interfere with the response of a sensitive soul. It sounds shabby, pernicious, undemocratic, and unchristian to say so right out loud, but it's true.

4. Get rid of the itch (at least temporarily) to be performing yourself. Envy for the achievements of the interpreting artist poisons for many younger listeners what should be pure joy. Remember, "a more tranquil study and possession of the beautiful than are permitted to those who create it" may be yours.

Consider that in building up the musical life of a community intelligent listening is as essential as intelligent playing or singing, and be content with making the less conspicuous contribution.

5. Never forget that music is to be judged by the ear alone, not by the eye. To form the habit of always looking at soloist or conductor will retard rather than hasten attainment to musical appreciation. Impertinent details of dress and manner will inevitably distract attention from the great business of the moment—listening. Actually closing the eyes would probably make most concert-goers decidedly self-conscious. Try letting the eyes wander aimlessly over the programme or a book—not, of course, consciously reading. Any perusal of programme notes should precede or follow, and not accompany, hearing the music.

In fact, I am growing rather skeptical as to the value of such descriptive notes, anyway. The conscientious listener will want to approach the hearing with no preconceived notions, but ready to make his own individual response to any suggestion of the composer.

6. And, finally, but of very first importance, simply listen—intently, with consciously focused attention, resolved to let naught escape you. Listen in season and out of season, to music well done and poorly done, interesting and uninteresting. Get the habit. Make it a sort of daily calisthenic. Practice holding yourself rigidly to attention against annoying distractions—the rustle of an assembling congregation, the clatter of dishes in a restaurant. Learn to listen—it is really all the secret there is.

Try to pick out from the musical chaos bits of melody, musical figures or phrases. Listen for their repetition. They almost always bob up again and again. Practice trying to keep track of two melodies at once. Several "tunes" often thread their way through the jumble at the same time.

In the case of an orchestra, don't be too curious as to just what instrument utters each phrase. Just now your interest is in the musical *what* rather than the mechanical *how*—the product rather than the tools. Listen.

It may be well here to remark that, contrasted with this "attentive" listening, there is possible for certain kinds of music another delightful method of appreciation that might well be called "discursive" listening. In the latter the music serves merely as a stimulating background or accompaniment to the listener's stream of consciousness, his own thoughts taking the solo part. Much of our best devotional music was, I imagine, designed to be so heard. But let it not be attempted by the novice until he has attained some proficiency in the more difficult and fundamental "attentive" method.

And for you, my friend, may the reward come quickly—the memorable occasion when, for the first time, a symphony opens its soul to you! Gone now all the hard-willed attention. The first few measures grip you in the belief that here is a composer with a message for you, for you. Quickly he confides his plans, shows the blue-prints and sketches, as it were. Then begins to build. After burrowing deep for solid foundation, the big granite blocks swing soundlessly into place. Before your eyes the temple grows—fluted columns, marble floors, with shafts of sunshine slanting through the vistas. Then, perhaps, the architect with a friendly arm across your shoulders strolls with you around the growing building, pointing out the subtler beauties, flutings and scrolls on frieze and capital. And the gargoyles, yes, don't miss the gargoyles—the funny, grinning, friendly faces that make you want to laugh aloud for joy.

Then comes the dedication—crowds of happy men and women, troops of children singing, and flowers, flowers everywhere. As through the chanting music seem to come the words of dedication, suddenly with a rush the realization comes that not only has the great architect here build a thing of exquisite and haunting beauty, but of service; that to it, reared anew through succeeding generations, shall come other troops of tired men and women to find peace and cleansing of the soul and courage for their tasks.

Mind, I do not say you are to try to *imagine* you see all this. That way lies musical perdition. You may, perhaps, *feel* as if you experienced it.

And as you reach for your hat and slip quietly out beneath the friendly stars, fail not, my brother, to raise a humbly thankful heart—you are of the Sons of God.

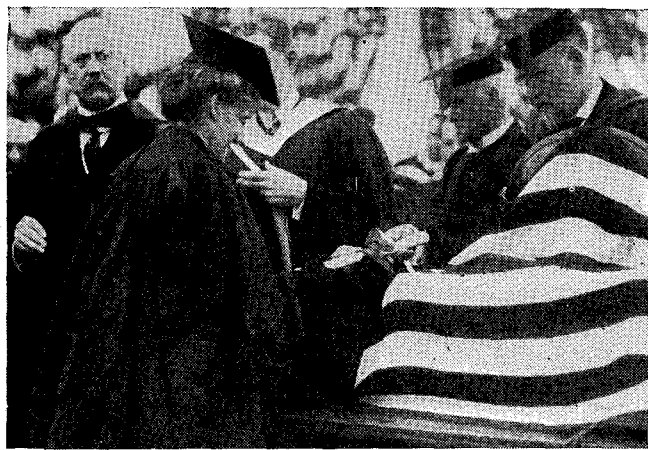
COMMENCEMENT SCENES



Underwood

MEMBERS OF THE
CLASS OF 1861 AT THE
CENTENNIAL OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF
VIRGINIA

An account of this Centennial
Commencement is to be found
on the editorial pages



International

MRS. CARNEGIE HONORED BY NEW YORK
UNIVERSITY

Mrs. Louise Whitfield Carnegie, widow of Andrew Carnegie, is shown as she is receiving from Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown the honorary degree of Master of Humane Letters at New York University. Secretary of War Weeks is at the left



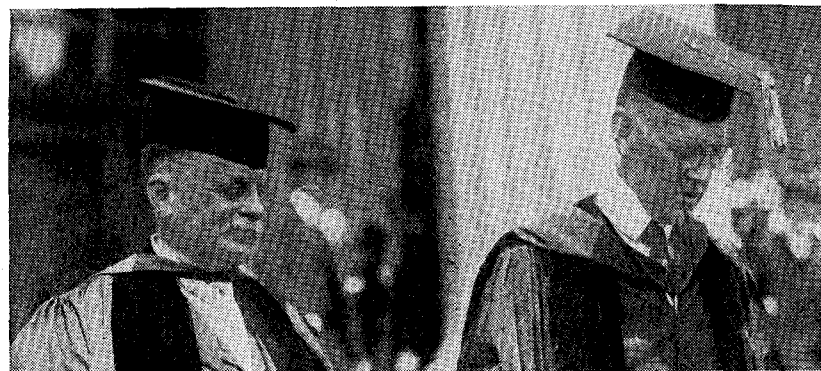
International

MAUDE ADAMS RECEIVES THE DEGREE OF MASTER
OF ARTS AT UNION COLLEGE

John W. Davis, former U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain, is at the left, and Dr. Charles A. Richmond at the right. Miss Adams, whose career is an honor to the American stage, has just received the degree of Master of Arts at the 125th Commencement of Union College at Schenectady, New York

ERNEST FOX
NICHOLS
INAUGURATED
PRESIDENT OF
MASSACHUSETTS
INSTITUTE OF
TECHNOLOGY

Dr. Nichols is at the
right, while at the left
is Dr. Elihu Thompson,
who has been acting
President of "Tech"



International

THE BOOK TABLE

STYLE FROM SEVERAL ANGLES

BY BRANDER MATTHEWS

I

WHAT I have ever striven for as a writer is not a style of my own, not the acquiring of a distinctive and individual way of expressing myself, but the attainment of clarity. A precious compliment was paid to Macaulay when the proof-reader of his history told him that it had not been necessary to read any sentence twice to grasp its meaning. Of course this compliment is also a criticism, in its implication that Macaulay's thoughts were never so deep—or, if you please, so abstruse—as to demand concentrated effort for their apprehension.

The first duty of the writer is to make the path easy for the reader—to grade the right of way so that the train of thought, heavy or light as the load may be, shall go on its course without annoying applications of the emergency brake. It is as true in this twentieth century as it was in the eighteenth, when Sheridan said it, that "easy writing is cursed hard reading." It is true also that style, in its masterly manifestations—the soaring eloquence of Burke, for example, and the severe elevation of Newman—is the lofty privilege of the gifted only; and those of us who are not gifted cannot achieve it by taking thought. But there are lowlier virtues which the humblest of us may attain.

Clarity, for example, does not vaunt itself; but its value is inestimable; and it is within the reach of the least gifted. In fact, it can be had for the asking, or at least it can be bought with a price. It may demand infinite care, protracted training, hard labor—what matter, if it is worth what it costs? When the British bard flattered Washington Irving by the assertion that the American author had "added clarity to the English language," he must for the moment have forgotten Bunyan and Defoe, Swift and Franklin, whose meaning is always unerringly apprehensible. Even if the poet was complimenting a newcomer in the field of letters at the expense of certain of his forerunners, he was none the less emphasizing the value of one of the most obvious qualities of Irving's work. Behind and beneath the charm and the grace of Thackeray's writing, and of Howells's no less, there is an easy transparency by which their readers profit even if they fail to remark it.

The clarity of Irving and Thackeray and Howells is not so uncompromising as that of Macaulay. They do not argue with us; they only tell us; whereas Macaulay insists on driving home his points with repeated taps of the tack-hammer, and to avoid any possible confusion he does not shrink from the repetition of the essential words—a repetition which at times is almost tautology. Freeman said that he had learned from Macaulay "never to be afraid of using the same word or name over and over again, if by that means anything could

be added to clearness or force." And in the same essay Freeman declared that "it is for others to judge whether I learned from Macaulay the art of being clear; I at least learned from him the duty of trying to be clear."

The difference between Macaulay and Freeman is that between a brilliant cavalry charge—"marshaled battalions bright in burnished steel"—and the lumbering advance of a train of heavy artillery. It is a difference so wide that Freeman's style can scarcely be called a style; rather is it a stolid manner which fatigues far more quickly than Macaulay's rapidity. Stevenson plainly goes too far when he calls Macaulay "an



Courtesy Charles Scribner's Sons

BRANDER MATTHEWS

incomparable dauber," and when he suggests that it was probably for a "barbaric love of repeating the same sound rather than from any design of clearness" that Macaulay "acquired his irritating habit of repeating words." The artifice of Macaulay's antithesis and alliteration thrusts itself upon the reader's notice. Macaulay is not a dauber; he is an artist; but his brush-work is so bold that it obtrudes itself and he fails to conceal his art as well as he might. His is not "that exquisite something called style," which, so Lowell declared, "like the grace of perfect breeding, everywhere pervasive and nowhere emphatic, makes itself felt by the skill with which it effaces itself, and masters us at last with a sense of indefinable completeness."

II

Has Dr. Johnson a style? Or is his manner of writing only a mannerism, not natural to him, and deliberately adopted? Certainly it is everywhere emphatic and nowhere pervasive. Once upon a time, when Canon Farrar had captured the unthinking with the pro-

truded rhetoric of his "Life of Christ," a lady who was an enthusiastic admirer of his was taken in to dinner by Dr. Thompson, the Master of Trinity. She sang Canon Farrar's praises, and at last she reached her climax: "And then, Master, Canon Farrar has so much taste!" To which the exasperated Dr. Thompson promptly retorted: "He has indeed, madam, and all of it so bad!" That the style of the great lexicographer was all of it so bad was also the opinion of a later dictionary maker, Noah Webster, who declared in his "Dissertations" that "the benefit derived from his [Johnson's] morality and his erudition will hardly counterbalance the mischief done by his manner of writing."

Dr. Johnson's sesquipedalian ponderosity was imposed on him by his mistaken understanding of the demands of the dignity of literature. He did not talk as he wrote—nobody ever did; and this is the reason why he lives as a talker in Boswell's pages, while his own writings are now read by title only. Yet unattractive as he is in his works, with their persistent and insistent balance of polysyllabic noun with polysyllabic noun and of polysyllabic adjective with polysyllabic adjective, he is at least clear. We know what he means, and he makes us know it, even if we are not interested. He parades his machinery, but the wheels do go round, even if they revolve slowly.

I remember my mother's telling me that in her school days, now fourscore years ago, she had been taught that the opening sentence of "Rasselas" was esteemed the most beautiful in the language. Here is that sentence: "Ye who listen with credulity to the whispers of fancy and pursue with eagerness the phantoms of hope, who expect that age will perform the promises of youth, and that the deficiencies of the present day will be supplied by the morrow, attend to the history of Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia."

Recalling the hatred the author of "Taxation No Tyranny" had for Americans, I feel that there is a certain piquancy in companioning this quotation from the most honored of British authors at the end of the eighteenth century with a quotation from an American author honored at the beginning of the twentieth century. After recording his pure bliss in the endeavor to transmute a German or Italian lyric into English verse, Howells went on to say that he sometimes thought there was "a finer pleasure in divining the subtle offices, the exquisite potentialities of prose. It is like walking in a fair country over a path that wanders at will among waving fields, beside rambling brooks, through shadowy woods and sunny openings, all under a blue sky; and the birds flute and trill on every side; and when you will them, the shy words come trooping, come flying, and settle in their chosen places as of their own accord, with no rhythmic compulsion and no metrical com-

mand. Prose, when it is perfected, will be as sweet as the talk of gracious-minded women, as simple and strong as the parlance of serious men; and it will not have to hide the art of its construction, for it will be a thing born, not made, and will live from the pen as it lives from the lips."

If the thought in the opening sentence of "Rasselas" had occurred to Howells—and it is one of the eternal commonplaces which any essayist might find at the tip of his pen—with what delicate and delightful words would he have phrased it! And if Johnson had wanted to say what Howells has here uttered with his customary felicity, the burly Briton would have swathed it in cumbrous robes, whereby it would have lost its lightness and its ease, its grace and its charm. There would be no insuperable difficulty in turning Johnson's sentence into Macaulay, or Howells's into Thackeray; but Howells's lovely phrases refuse absolutely to be translated into Johnsonese.

This impossibility is what Walter Bagehot made plain when he asserted that "if you will endeavor to write an imitation of the thoughts of Swift in a copy of the style of Addison you will find that not only is it hard to write Addison's style, from its intrinsic excellence, but also that the more you approach to it the more you lose the thought of Swift; the eager passion of the meaning beats upon the mild drape of the words."

Probably no two writers who were contemporaries had styles more sharply dissimilar than Cicero and Cæsar. Both of these Romans had sat at the feet of the Greeks, and had mastered the complex technic of Attic rhetoric; both had to deal with matters of state; and, while Cicero elaborated and decorated with unfailing certainty of effect, Cæsar willfully achieved a stark simplicity. Nobody has more aptly characterized Cicero's ornate method than Goumy in his posthumous essays on "Les Latins:" Cicero's is "an enchanting prose, which shows no effort nor tension nor shirking, as clear as the day, as harmonious as music, flowing with the full majesty of a great river, and as it flows rolling all the riches of a superb language." On the other hand, Cæsar's "Commentaries on the Gallic War" has the stern concision of "a military report, sent back by a democratic general to the people from whom he derived his powers," as Mommsen put it; and Cicero called it a work of high value resembling "a beautiful antique statue, as stript of ornaments as that is of garments, and owing its beauty and its grace to its nudity."

No doubt Cicero could have attained bare directness had he so desired, and Cæsar could have been luxuriant; but each of them had an excellent reason for his choice. Cæsar was clear because he was simple, and Cicero was clear even if he was not simple. Either of them would have betrayed himself if he had tried to employ the method of the other; and it would be as unprofit-

able to transmogrify Cæsar into Ciceronian or Cicero into Cæsarese as to transfer the thought of Swift into the style of Addison. After all, style is the man; and when it is not the fruit of his own spirit it is illegitimate. It is then not good writing, it is only "fine writing." And fine writing is the abomination of desolation.

III

The fine writers who insist on tying pink bows to all their thoughts fell under the displeasure of Sir Philip Sidney more than three centuries ago; he said they were like the Indians, because they were "not content to wear earrings at the fit and natural place of the ears, but they will thrust jewels through their noses and lips because they will be sure to be fine."

As I copy this out I am reminded of a kindred figure of speech to be found in an uncollected essay of Henry James's, in which he says that Swinburne's style is "without measure, without discretion, without sense of what to take and what to leave; after a few pages, it becomes intolerably fatiguing" because "it is always listening to itself—always turning its head over its shoulders to see its train flowing behind it. The train shimmers and tumbles in a very gorgeous fashion, but the rustle of its embroidery is fatally importunate." And in another of his discarded criticisms he expressed his deep admiration for George Eliot's "perfect solid prose; brilliant and lax as it was in tissue, it seemed to contain very few of the silken threads of poetry; it lay on the ground like a carpet, instead of floating in the air like a banner."

Here James's own style displays its silken threads, and has the inimitable clarity which is ever the essential element of perfect solid prose—the very element which disappears in his later works, wherein we grope in a distilled darkness with never a thread, silken or hempen, to guide us out of the labyrinth. The early James seems to have been a fairly simple creature, whereas the later James was the most complicated of mortal men. Again style is the man himself. How can it ever be anything else and still be sincere? And the puzzle remains that a writer who had mastered modern French literature, who followed in the footsteps of Turgenev, and who appreciated the sturdy vigor of Maupassant, an American who had lovingly but disinterestedly appreciated Hawthorne, could ever have been tempted to the raveling of hesitating convolutions. In his "Recollections" Lord Morley records George Meredith's assertion that some pages in Charlotte Brontë's "Villette" and some in Hawthorne's "Marble Faun" are "the high-water mark of English prose in our time."

Hawthorne and Charlotte Brontë are a strange couple; and yet their respective styles have this in common—that they obey what Havelock Ellis has called "the law of the logic of thought." And the shrewd British critic declared

that "all the conventional rules of the construction of speech may be put aside if a writer is thereby enabled to follow more closely the form and process of his thought. It is the law of that logic that he must forever follow, and in attaining it alone find rest. . . . The simple and naked beauty of Swift's style, sometimes so keen and poignant, rests absolutely on this truth to the logic of thought." And here we discover another reason why Swift cannot be translated into Addisonian.

It may be doubted whether Swift or Addison, Charlotte Brontë or Hawthorne, ever worried their heads about style. They sought clarity and directness and simplicity. They seemed to have recognized that style is a little like happiness in that it is likely to evade those who seek it too strenuously or too openly. Certainly they did not wrestle with the angel of the Lord as Carlyle did, panting with the fierce exertion. It would be amusing if we could have Swift's or Hawthorne's opinion of the hectic rhetoric of Ruskin and of the epicene fastidiousness of Pater.

Not only do the masters of style write with an apparently effortless ease, but they have often had to wait for the full recognition of their mastery. In reading the work of those who have clarity and directness, who match manner and matter, who obey the law of the logic of the thought, we are so satisfactorily carried along that at first we lack leisure to remark the sober artistry of their verbal craftsmanship. In their closely woven fabric there are no purple patches to take the eye and to demand instant acclamation. It was long years after John Bunyan was laid to rest that his command over our stubborn tongue began to receive the praise it deserved. And even now there are not so many as there might be who have discovered that the unassuming Benjamin Franklin had a style of his own, as clear as Irving's or Addison's, easy and unobtrusive, and completely adequate to the expression of his common sense.

Probably Franklin and Bunyan would not quite know what to make of an often-quoted passage in Stevenson's highly technical and therefore suggestive and stimulating study of "Style in Literature." Often quoted this passage has been; and yet it must here be quoted once more if only to bring to a sonorous finish this medley of quotations: "We begin to see now what an intricate affair is any perfect passage; how many faculties, whether of taste or pure reason, must be held upon the stretch to make it; and why, when it is made, it should afford us so complete a pleasure. From the arrangement of according letters, which is altogether arabesque and sensual, up to the architecture of the elegant and pregnant sentence, which is a vigorous act of the pure intellect, there is scarcely a faculty in man but has been exercised. He need not wonder, then, if perfect sentences are rare, and perfect pages rarer."



Sterling Silver for Everybody

*How the Cost of
Sterling Silverware
to the Public
is being Reduced*

BY NEWTON A. FUESSLE

"There has been a renaissance in this country of an appreciation of the genuine; the demand is again for lasting possessions of valid worth"

PLAIN people no longer eat unquestioningly from their pewter, while the glisten of Sterling silverware is reserved exclusively for kings, and cardinals, and noble dignitaries. But it has taken centuries for Sterling silver and the spirit of democracy to get together.

Happily, to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth no longer denotes mansions and millions. Low ceilings no longer presuppose a line of shoddy tastes. There has been a renaissance in this country of an appreciation of the genuine; counterfeits no longer really satisfy; and the demand is again for lasting possessions of valid worth.

Of this idea of enduring worth, Sterling silver has always been a distinguished symbol. Vessels of silver figured conspicuously at the feasts of ancient Egypt, and contributed to the widely advertised glory that was King Solomon's. Alchemists have spent themselves in the vain endeavor to transform baser metals into silver, which they poetically named "Luna" or "Diana." Royalty of all time has showered its favorites with gifts of silver, while craftsmanship of the highest order strove to fashion the precious metal into objects of usefulness and beauty.

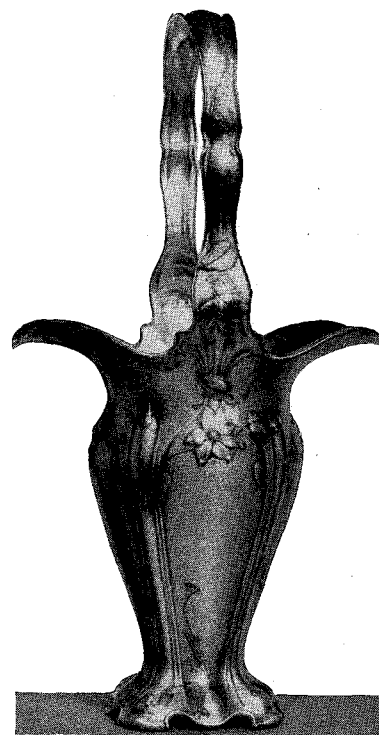
Cellini, when asked to set a price upon his unequaled statue in silver, scornfully uttered the following historic

reply: "Your Excellency can find multitudes of men who are able to build you cities and palaces, but you will not, perhaps, find one man in the world who can make another 'Perseus.'"

Along with gold, silver is the most malleable and ductile of all metals; a single gramme of it can be drawn into a wire more than 180 yards in length, and the leaf can be beaten out to an amazing thinness of 0.00022 millimeters. Its enduring substance is not oxidized by the air. Its unchanging character has allied it inseparably with coinage, ornamentation, and jewelry.

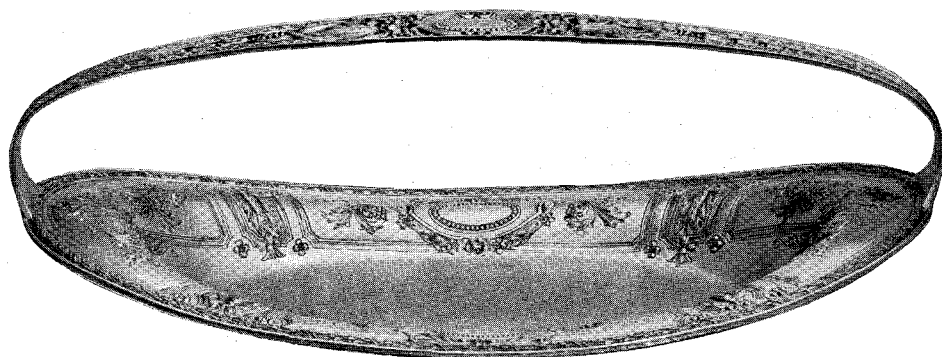
THE SILVERSMITHS OF AMERICA

From the earliest Colonial days, the art of the silversmith and the goldsmith in America has marched steadily forward. Two goldsmiths sailed with Captain Newport to Jamestown as early as 1607. Among the noted Colonial silversmiths of the 1700's were the Burts, Jacob Hurd, and the Reveres, of whom Paul Revere, of Lexington and Concord fame, was one. These worked largely on church utensils, chalices, patens, beakers, and basins, meager in decoration as became the stern Puritanic point of view. The florid Early Georgian tendencies were rejected, but the influence of the Adam brothers was gradually accepted, so that American silver of



"Throughout the country, jewelers are reviving in their communities a new appreciation of the singular merits of Sterling silver"

Institutional Story Advertisement



"The one who purchases an article of Sterling silver engages in a transaction not for himself alone, but for generation after generation of his descendants"

late Colonial and Revolutionary days presently became strongly allied with the contemporary styles of England, as inherited and modified from the days of the Louis in France.

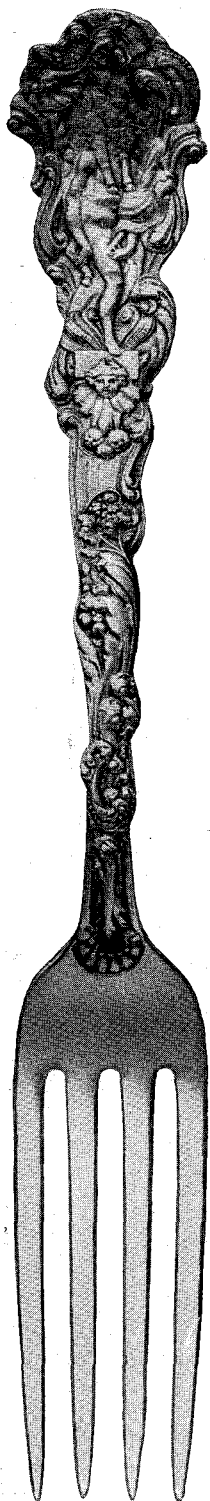
Thus the art of the silversmith in America, while faithfully expressing the temper of the people, has reflected from the beginning the best practice of its Old World masters, and has pursued a notably cultured course from the first.

For almost the last hundred years the progress of The Gorham Company has represented a cross-section of the history of Sterling silver in America. The ancient romance that enriches the craft has been reverently preserved by the designers and artisans who labor over Gorham wares, which have always had the eloquence of sincere craftsmanship.

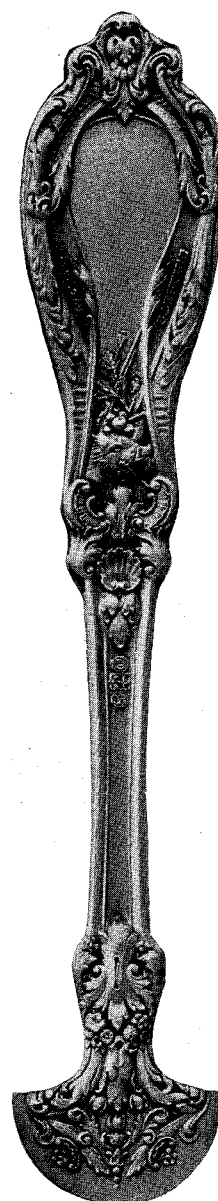
MULTITUDE OF ACTIVITIES

Valued and enduring contacts have been established with every phase of refined American life. The chests of silver bearing the Gorham stamp have delighted innumerable brides. Its magnificent punch-bowls have graced many historic social occasions, and its trophies have been fought for on America's leading golf courses, tennis courts, tracks, fields, and at sea by famous yachts. Innumerable roasts have been carved on Gorham platters by Gorham knives. The company's toilet sets of gold and silver preside over the dressing-tables of many of the fashionables. The leading jeweler of Marion, Ohio, came to Gorham to design and make the silver plaque which the people of Marion presented to Warren G. Harding on the eve of his departure for Washington to assume the Presidency of the United States.

The statuary, memorial tablets, mosaics, and ecclesiastical art of this manufacturer are world-famous. The



This Gorham fork shows the ornate and decorative treatment of the Louis XV period of French history



The Paris pattern in which Gorham art has embodied the rich taste of the reign of Louis XVI

Institutional Story Advertisement

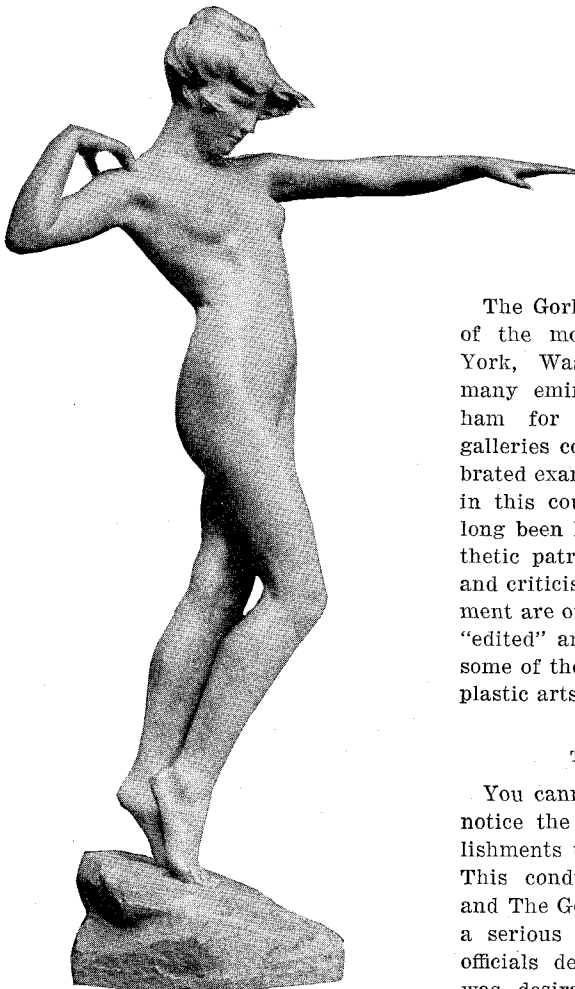
many activities would amaze the silver-smiths of old London who crowded Cheapside with their shops and designed and wrought luxurious plate for their noble patrons.

It would take many columns merely to enumerate the honored names of celebrated wares which the Gorham Interests have made possible in the homes of American gentlefolk. Whether an article reflects the rich ornamentation of the mannered day of Louis XIV or the restrained simplicity of the Colonial influence, the result always discloses artistic sincerity and unquestionable authority.

This intimate contact with American life does not end with the home nor with the resplendent dining-rooms of the leading hotels. Many of our great cathedrals have gone to Gorham for the design and execution of their stained-glass memorial windows, marble fonts, altars, reredos, jeweled altar crosses, and communion services (for example,



Gorham silversmiths have worked extensively in Early Georgian designs, and have thus helped perpetuate the art of the silversmiths of 1714



"The Leaf," a bronze statuette, 27 inches in height, modeled by Harriet Frishmuth, a pupil of Rodin, is in strong demand at the Gorham ateliers

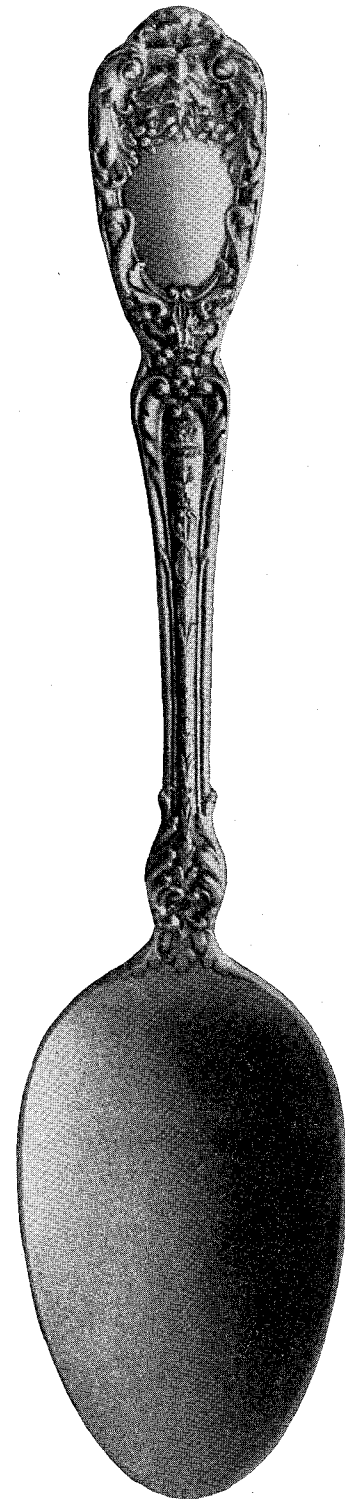
Lady Chapel of St. Paul's, in Brooklyn, the miniature of which is on exhibition in the company's Fifth Avenue store), for these ateliers reflect the most accomplished practice in ecclesiastical art.

The Gorham Company has cast many of the most famous statues in New York, Washington, and Chicago, for many eminent sculptors come to Gorham for their casting. The sales galleries contain some of the most celebrated examples of sculpture to be found in this country, and the company has long been known as a wise and sympathetic patron of sculptors. The advice and criticism of the head of this department are often sought by artists; he has "edited" and undertaken the casting of some of the notable achievements in the plastic arts.

THE NEW CORDIALITY

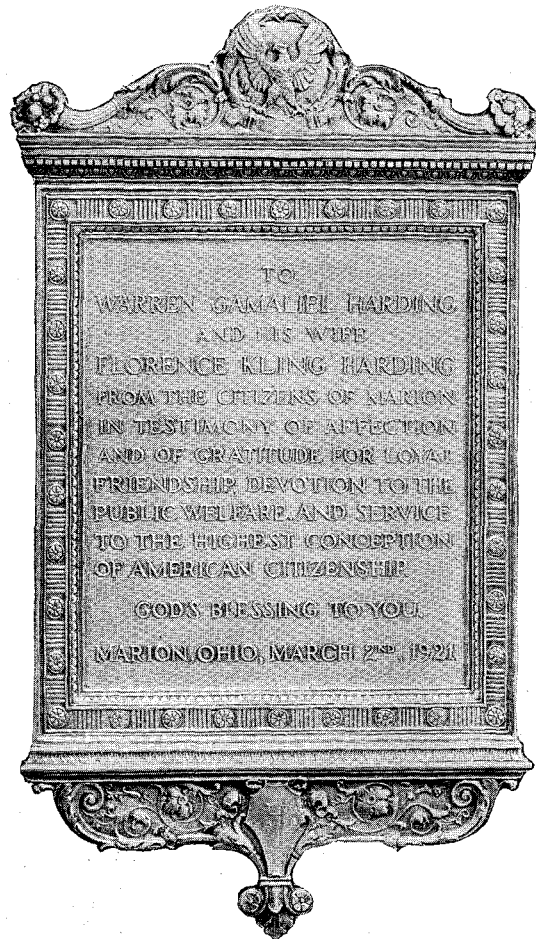
You cannot have failed in the past to notice the forbidding dignity of establishments that sold Sterling silverware. This condition was almost universal, and The Gorham Company considered it a serious merchandising mistake. Its officials decided that a new cordiality was desirable on the part of dealers toward the public, and have been acting systematically upon that belief, with the result that the whole trade is being touched and uplifted by the infusion of

a new spirit of democratic service that it has never previously displayed. The Gorham Company discovered that the whole industry was living too much in the past, and has set itself the task of

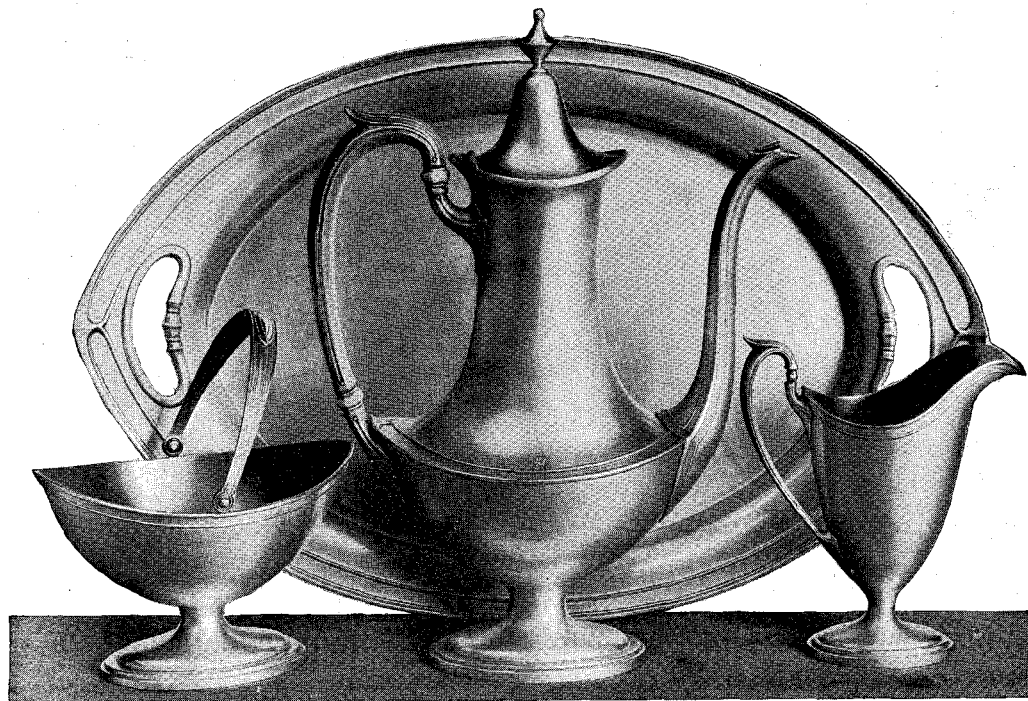


This heavy, ornate Florentine spoon pattern, reflecting the influence of the Italian Renaissance, is considered a masterpiece by all silversmiths

Institutional Story Advertisement



The leading jeweler of Marion, Ohio, came to Gorham to design and execute the silver plaque presented by the people of Marion to Mr. and Mrs. Warren G. Harding on the eve of their departure for the White House



The simple beauty of this Gorham set appropriately takes its name from one of the oldest Colonial cities—Portsmouth

Institutional Story Advertisement

introducing a new atmosphere among Sterling silver circles.

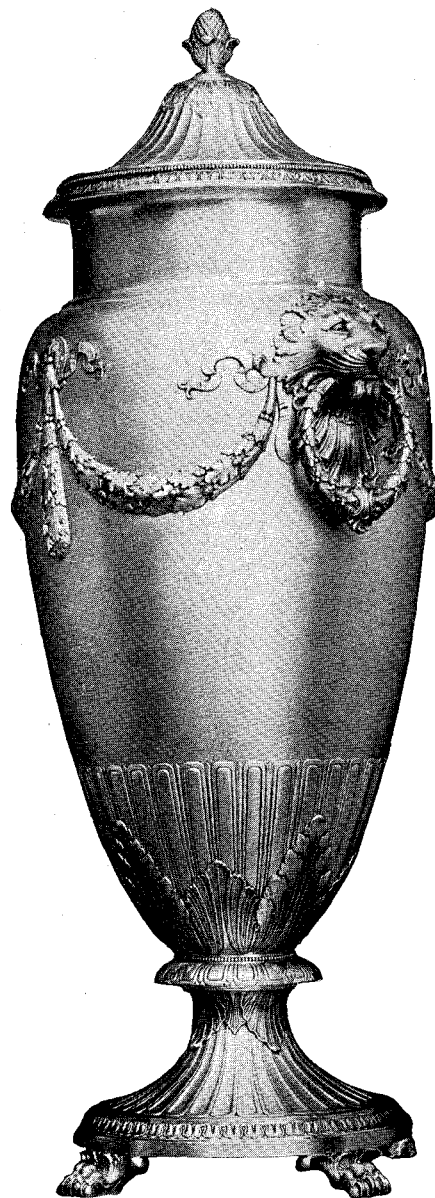
It took a revolution to free the American colonies from the monarchical grip; and it is likewise requiring a revolution to release the Sterling silver trade from its aristocratic traditions. But this latter revolution is a friendly one, and dealers are gladly co-operating and are reviving in their communities a new appreciation of the singular merits of Sterling silver.

There is much to be said in favor of mass-production, and imitations are not without their justification; but surpassing compensations invariably attend one's possession of that which is genuine. The loud lauding of plated ware has created a public tolerance of articles of intrinsic inferiority, but the reassurance of the mark "Sterling" on an article of silver is incomparable. The one who purchases an article of Sterling silver engages in a transaction not for himself alone, but for generation after generation of his descendants. This message the dealers are conveying to their communities in cordial terms, and the response is unfailing.

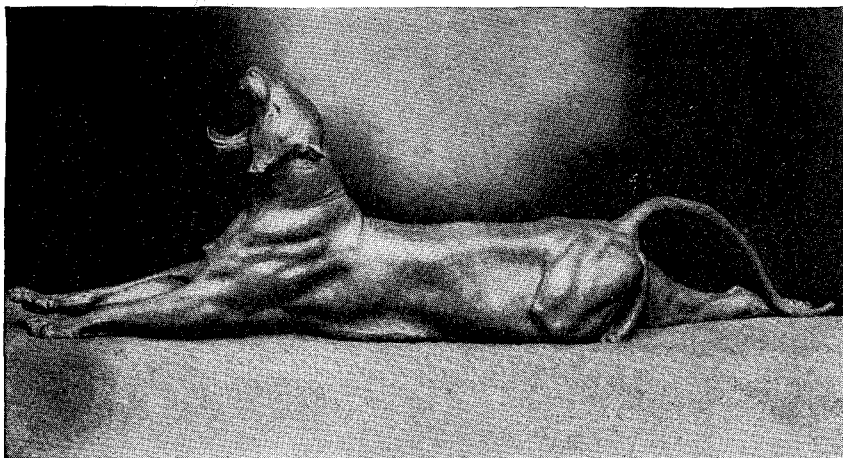
AN EMBODIMENT OF ART

"Silverware is not mere merchandise," says The Gorham Company to its dealers. "While it is a utility, it is also an embodiment of art. A love of the artistic is a necessary preliminary to a desire to possess fine silverware. A jeweler or jeweler's salesman who is indifferent to this appeal of art as embodied in the product of the silversmith will not prove a material factor in stimulating the sale of silverware. And even if he is alive to artistic appeal, he is not fitted to sell silverware with any large measure of success unless he is also informed on the subject.

"Salesmanship is daily becoming more



Loving-cup and cover, 37 inches in height, of modern Roman design. Gorham trophies have been fought for on the world's leading athletic fields and by famous yachts at sea



A bronze tiger, modeled by Anna V. Hyatt, and cast by Gorham

and more a matter of service. It is calling more and more for analysis of conditions—for digging below the surface, which, in the long run, means discovering the needs of your customer and taking steps to meet them. Such service to your customers means more than a better silverware business; it stimulates dealings in all your lines; makes customers want to patronize you more fully."

So favorable has been the public response to this new preaching of the charms, advantages, economy, usefulness, durability, beauty, and lasting satisfaction that Sterling silver brings that many dealers throughout the country found their silver department their

Institutional Story Advertisement



*Jabez Gorham, the
Providence silver-
smith, who found-
ed The Gorham
Company nearly a
century ago*

chief source of income during the recent lull when sales of jewelry and precious stones fell off rather sharply.

"BUY TO USE"

In reducing the prevalent notion of Sterling silverware as a gift article, The Gorham Company has done not only the entire industry, but all of us, a good turn.

Multitudes whose practice it is to wear all-wool suits of clothes and who furnish their homes with articles of solid mahogany and of walnut have hesitated in the past to provide themselves with articles of Sterling silver, reserving these purchases for gift purposes, and unwisely denying themselves the lasting satisfaction of possessing for themselves and their heirs a reasonable equipment of household silver.

"Buy to use" is the terse phrasing in which the company is delivering this

useful message to the dealers and the public.

FOOLISH GUARANTIES

Franklin A. Taylor, President of The Gorham Company, in a recent address delivered at West Baden before the National Wholesale Jewelers' Association, attacked two general fallacies as to silverware in memorable language:

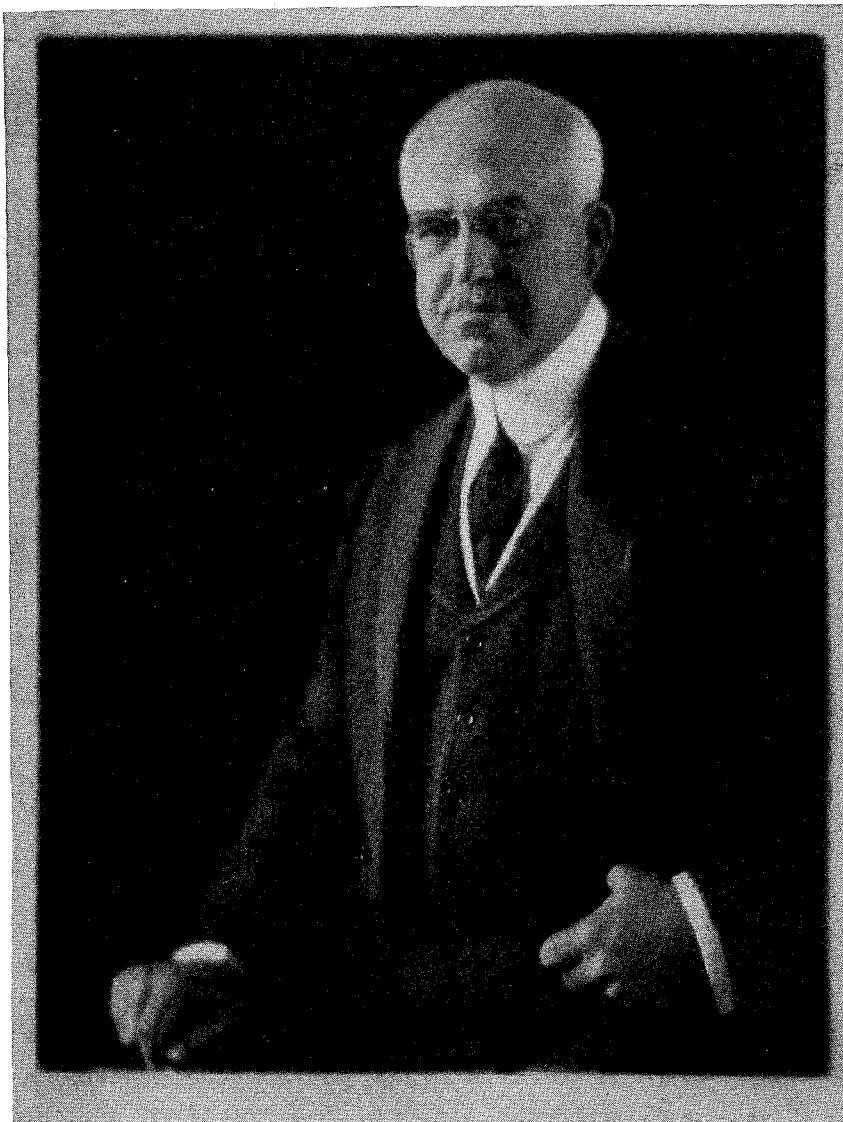
"Sales of silverware—and I speak now particularly of Sterling silver—are all too often killed by the false idea that plated ware is just as good for all ordinary purposes, and far less expensive. No substitute can be as satisfactory as the real thing. Veneered wood is not 'just as good as' solid wood. Plated ware is the veneered wood of the silverware business. It can never serve as well as Sterling silver, nor will it satisfy the owner once he or she has been aroused to a level of appreciation of the worthiness of solid silverware—the kind

of product that made the silversmiths of old famous and keeps their names and their skill fresh in the memory of each succeeding generation.

"Extravagant and unwarranted guaranties of plated ware have been largely effective in establishing the notion that it is unwise to purchase solid silverware. Guaranties of twenty-five, fifty, and even one hundred years are published broadcast, a practice that is dragging the silver business down to the level of a competition in selling guaranties instead of merchandise.

"The experience of the watch-case trade, and of manufacturers of tires, hosiery, gloves, and many other industries has proved that a time guaranty, regardless of the use or abuse an article may be put to, is impossible and unjust. There are only two conclusions to reach: either the goods are not intended to survive the guaranty and the guaranty is merely a bluff, or else the price

*Franklin A. Taylor,
now president of
Gorham Manufacturing Company, The
Gorham Company,
and The Silversmith
Co., who has as-
sumed the leadership
in Sterling silver
circles*



is fixed to cover unwarranted wear by the careless user at the expense of the careful one.

"Solid silverware is not guaranteed for a certain term of years. Suppose it were! Suppose it were guaranteed on the basis of its wearing qualities as compared with plate! Instead of being guaranteed for one hundred years, it would be guaranteed for four or five or six hundred, possibly one thousand years. How ridiculous! But how much more ridiculous to guarantee plated ware for fifty to one hundred years! Imagine the heirs of the original purchasers trying to have the guaranty fulfilled fifty or a hundred years after date of purchase! Does such a guaranty really mean anything?

THE SHEFFIELD MISUNDERSTANDING

"Still another condition operating to discourage the purchase of Sterling silverware is the misrepresentation perpe-

trated under the word 'Sheffield' wrongly applied. Sheffield plate, if made to-day, could not compete with solid silverware in price, as the laborious method involved would more than offset the greater amount of silver used in Sterling ware.

"Electroplate, sold to-day as Sheffield, is a misrepresentation that fools the public and causes it to couple up some vague notion of superiority with the goods as offered—a notion that is entirely unwarranted by the facts.

"Jewelers can help to eradicate this evil by correctly presenting plated ware, in justice to their customers and to their own integrity. It would be wise for the entire trade to wake up to the necessity of eliminating this practice of misrepresentation—innocent or intentional—for by this time next year, if the Gorham Interests' advertising plans bear fruit, the public will be very well informed as to what is Sheffield and

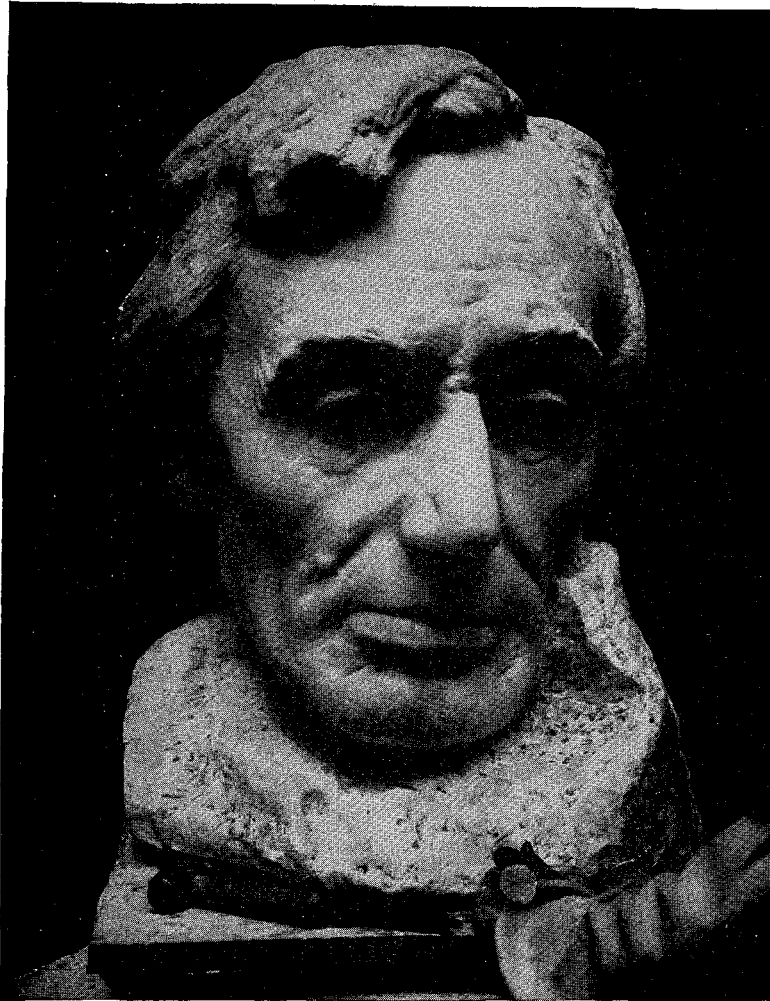
what is not. Incorrect statements will not then meet with credence as they do to-day.

"Another false notion is that silver is expensive, when, as a matter of fact, it is economical, if we measure its everlasting qualities against the brief life of its substitutes, whether they be china or plate. Still another is the idea that the initial cost is beyond the average pocketbook, when that average pocketbook yields two billion dollars every year for automobiles and alleged automobiles."

REDUCING THE COST OF STERLING

It is one's taste rather than one's bank account that drives one to the purchase of Sterling silver, and there is probably as much taste among the fisherfolk of Maine and the open-range farmers of Nebraska as along the boulevards.

The classes of people who have heretofore not been looked upon as buyers of Sterling are hearing Bach on their



(C) 1907 By Gutzon Borglum

Most of the world's leading sculptors come to Gorham for their casting. This is a reproduction of Gutzon Borglum's Lincoln, the original of which is in the Capitol at Washington

Nation-wide study of the situation in order to ascertain the facts.

This investigation disclosed that some jewelers, because of awkward methods, were working under unjustifiably high expenses.

Many dealers were suffering because they were handling too highly restricted a line of goods, which automatically kept down the numbers of their customers. Others were staggering under unwarranted expense for engraving. Free polishing and other service added to the load.

The result was that excessive "overhead" made it imperative for dealers to fix Sterling silver prices at figures within reach only of the few, instead of enabling merchants to reduce them to a point within reach of the many.

GETTING RID OF THE MIDDLEMAN

The Gorham Company at once undertook to get at this root of the unfortunate situation, and has helped large numbers of its dealers to correct their methods and accordingly to revise their prices downward.

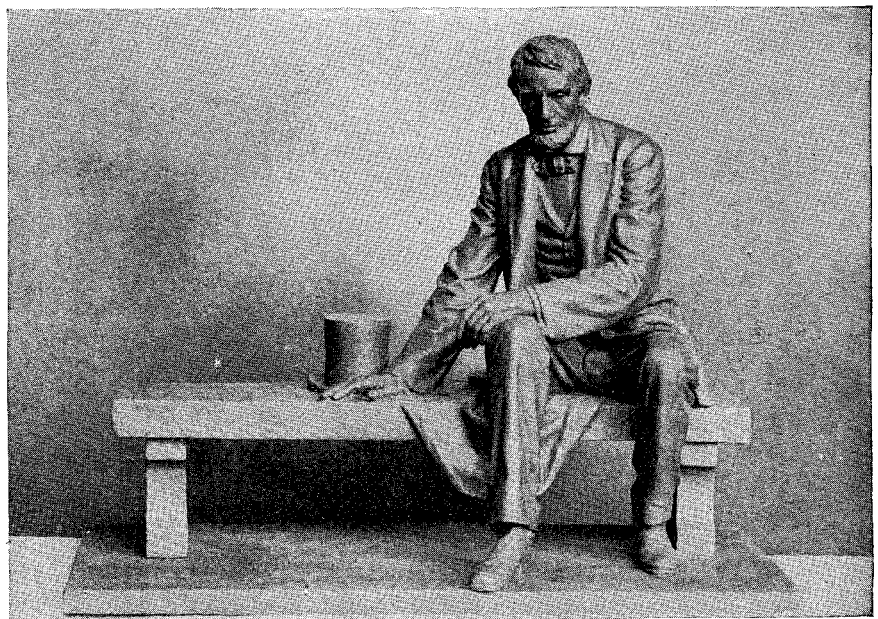
Not content with this radical departure, the company attacked still another root of the danger—the middleman, or jobber. Eliminating the jobber from Gorham distribution was a difficult step to take; it meant lopping off considerable business, and meant parting company with many old and valued business friends.

"It is one of the peculiarities of our

player-pianos and Mozart on their phonographs. In their dining-rooms are chaste period designs of substantial construction instead of the tawdry furniture that used to sell so extensively for the sole reason that it was cheap. Public taste is far in advance of where it was a generation ago, and articles of solid and genuine worth are often in inarticulate demand where the dealer, bound by tradition, least expects to find that demand.

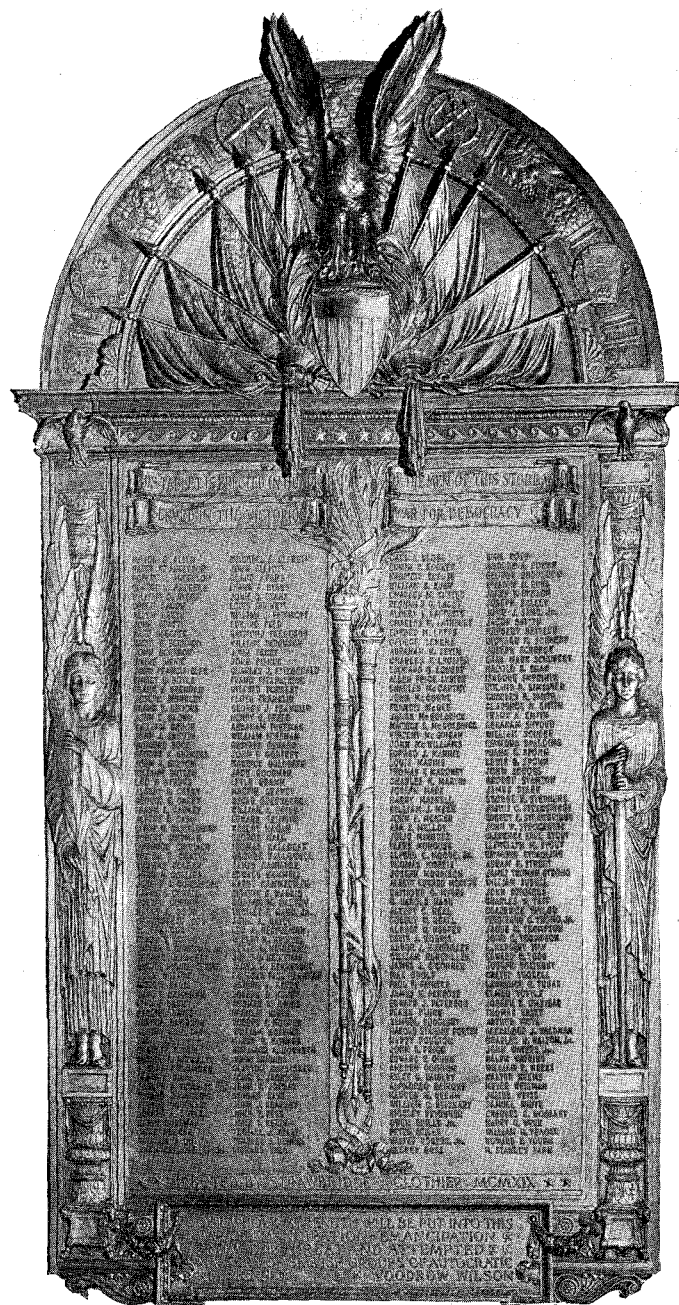
But in order to bring Sterling silverware within the reach and within the means of this vast, newly discovered demand, The Gorham Company found that it was necessary to reduce the costs of its distribution and sale, which were in many cases found to be excessive.

The Harvard's Bureau has reported that the retail jewelry business is more expensive to operate than any of the businesses the Bureau has studied, and this led The Gorham Company itself to undertake a very careful and



This sketch model of Borglum's monument of Lincoln, erected at Newark, N. J., is 22 inches in height, and is a popular Gorham offering

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A bronze honor roll tablet, mounted on a marble and mosaic background, designed and executed for Strawbridge & Clothier, of Philadelphia, by The Gorham Company

class of merchandise that it cannot be successfully sold in all classes of jewelry stores," it is explained in stating the company's reasons for this unusual course. "If it were marketed through some stores, it would be dropped by others. Not all stores can handle it to advantage, and it is detrimental alike to the logical dealers and to us to have the goods get into improper channels of distribution.

RESTORING THE VALUE OF THE DOLLAR

"Now there is no way to control the flow of our merchandise through the proper channels except by selling direct

and keeping the selection of retailers entirely within our own organization. It is impracticable to control distribution of merchandise and at the same time market goods through jobbers. No manufacturer could expect a jobber to make the required investigations or to curtail his sales in the manner necessary to keep up the restrictions we find necessary in distributing our products, for a jobber necessarily works on a small margin; volume is essential with him, and he cannot be expected to limit natural demand by exercising the discrimination which a particular manufacturer finds advisable because of the peculiar character of his merchandise.

"In other words, our goods come under the classification of a specialty rather than a staple, and a specialty requires special selling methods," concludes the Gorham statement.

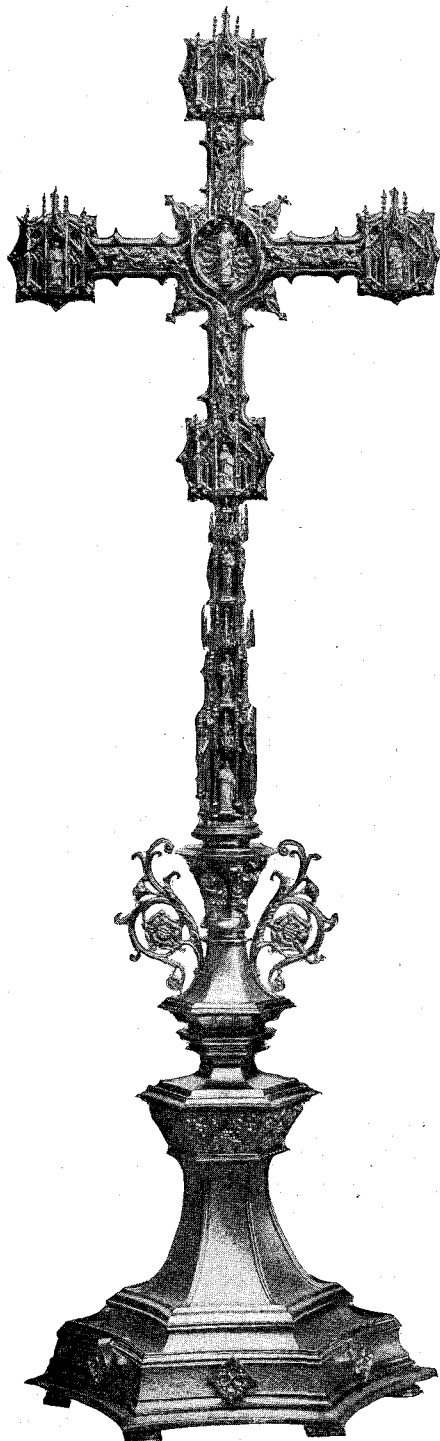
It is important to all of us that these efforts have been undertaken at a time when the shrunken value of the dollar oppresses manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, and the buying public. The present lower prices of Sterling silverware do not represent a bargain-counter flurry; they represent a permanently reduced cost of Sterling silver because they are founded upon permanent reductions in the cost of distribution and retailing. This makes it possible for

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American homes to enrich themselves with Sterling silverware with less effort than heretofore.

"NO COMPETITORS"

The head of The Gorham Company is the father of a new nomenclature in



Brass altar cross in Gothic style, richly chased and ornamented with symbolic decoration and figures of saints in miniature—a noteworthy example of Gorham ecclesiastical art

business. He has banished from his vocabulary the word "competitor," bristling with its connotations of strife and conquest. There is a menace about this word that he has never liked, for if a word can frown, the word "competitors" certainly does it.

Mr. Taylor has set up in its place the term "associates." For twenty-five years he has applied the term "associates" to his rival manufacturers, all and sundry. His terminology rises above and beyond the sinister alleyways of competition.

The metals with which The Gorham Company works provide a fitting background for this faith in its manufacturer-colleagues. In the celebrated Gorham smithy in Providence this friendly trade word has been coined into widespread currency. It is the keynote of a new and charming business language; it chimes through the world of affairs almost like the note of a silver bell.

Here is at least one large organization of silversmiths that is concerned not so much with the sale of Sterling silverware stamped with its own mark—as with the sale of Sterling silver generally. It believes that the gratification of possessing an article of Sterling silver is out of all proportion to its cost to the buyer, and a fine thing for any family. If the choice happens to be Gorham, well and good, but if the choice happens to be some "associate" make, no Gorham tears are shed. Silver's the thing, and the Gorham heart is gratified whenever and however a new appreciation of Sterling silver and its worth enters a home where once its nearest approach consisted in the German silver clasp on the family album.

HUMANIZING THE BUSINESS

Shortly before last Easter one of New York's leading florists was called in by The Gorham Company's Fifth Avenue store, and the interesting custom of decorating the store with flowers was inaugurated.

Thousands of shoppers on the avenue were attracted, and the store was flooded with new customers. Many who had not been in the store for years dropped in to see what was happening. The largest stockholder of a leading Chicago jewelry house was attracted by the flowers; he inspected numerous departments, and almost yielded to the temptation to make some purchases.

Another interesting phase of humanizing the business, and likewise a characteristic example of the "Buy to Use" spirit, centers around the platter as a

useful substitute for the loving-cup. Since convention seems to have decreed the loving-cup, many people have more than they require. Who ever drinks from a loving-cup? And this has long since led The Gorham Company to recommend inscribed silver platters instead of loving-cups, since no home has probably ever had enough platters. Givers of trophies are encouraged to favor the more useful platter, and the idea has gained extensive vogue. Some customers have even adopted the novel practice of giving appropriately in-



Gorham candlesticks in brass, with Renaissance ornamentation

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The Gorham Company designed and executed Lady Chapel in St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, New York. The altar is in white marble and the woodwork in oak, designed to inclose a series of paintings representing the life of the Virgin Mary

scribed silver plates to their friends instead of Easter, birthday, or Christmas cards, to the delight of the person remembered. A favorite souvenir for this purpose is a remarkable Gorham plate made after a design that dates back to the first century before Christ.

THE MERCHANT AND HIS BANKER

Many retail jewelers have been struggling along without proper financing because of a natural hesitancy to ask their

bankers for loans, despite the best of credit and valuable inventories. Aware of this condition, the Gorham officials have endeavored to convey to dealers a better idea of the advantages of a more flexible cash balance and its importance in conducting an enterprising business. They have sat down in conference with bankers and have undertaken to give them a new conception of the importance of loaning money on proper security to merchants of the right stand-

ing. The result is that they have brought much closer together the dealer element and the banking element and woven these harmonious new relations into a strong texture of more advanced and more capable merchandising.

This work among bankers has served the interests of silver circles generally. It has established a readier understanding of merchandising on the part of bankers; it has made the banks a more useful ally of the retail jewelers; and it

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has improved and strengthened the service of retail jewelers to the public.

It is also to be noted that the extensive Gorham retail experience is not to continue to be used competitively, but will be used to serve all retail jewelers—and the various Gorham retail stores are for this reason to be sold.

A TRAVELING EMBASSY

There has been originated and created a new Gorham instrument of contact with the trade, consisting of a commission which tours the country to preach the company's policy and to help improve the service of retail jewelers to their communities.

This traveling embassy has engaged in one of the most interesting applications of graciousness and diplomacy that has occurred in commercial circles. This injection of new spirit into the whole trade, whether it handles Gorham goods or not, and even to dealers who may never handle them, is a thing of singular value to merchants and to the public.

Another unusual missionary effort is the sending of a designer, a salesman, and a sales manager, in a body, to jewelers throughout the country for the sake of improving retail service to the public.

Another radical step is the fact that The Gorham Company is liquidating its London branch; it is doing no export business, but is concentrating all of its



"The Star," modeled by Harriet Frishmuth, inspired a memorable talk by Mr. Taylor at a recent Gorham staff meeting

energies and vision upon filling American needs.

THE NEW LEADERSHIP

On the executive desk stands a little bronze statue called "The Star"—the figure of a nude reaching toward the heavens. It is the work of Miss Harriet Whitney Frishmuth, a pupil of Rodin. At a recent Gorham staff meeting, "The Star" was the subject of an interesting discourse—as the text of an appeal to the Sterling silver industry as a whole to get more idealism and a longer reach into its services.

It is the consensus of opinion among both silversmiths and jewelers that in Franklin A. Taylor, president of The Gorham Company, a new leader of the industry has arisen.

The industry has responded willingly to Mr. Taylor's broad-minded attitude toward competitors, to his repeated appeals to dealers to push his competitors' goods, to his successful efforts to bring about a reduction in the cost of Sterling silver to the public, to his establishment of a closer alliance between the dealer and his banker, and, finally, to his untiring efforts to surround the business with a new and more human atmosphere and to impress the public with a new appreciation of the day-in-day-out usefulness, charm, and intrinsic worth of Sterling silver.

Mr. Taylor is interpreting silver to America in language that really fits the time and its economic needs.



This Gorham centerpiece and plateau martelé, of .958 fine silver, is 12¼ inches in height, and a fine example of hand-wrought silver-smithing

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